The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

EQUALIZATION OF CIRCULATION.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON WITHDRAWING $25,000,000 FROM NEW-ENGLAND FOR THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Senate was engaged all day upon the bill to equalize the distribution of national bank currency, which authorizes the Controller of the Currency to withdraw $25,000,000 from those States having an excess of circulation, and issue it to those States and Territories having less than their proportion. An amendment offered by Mr. Sherman, who has charge of the bill, authorizing the Controller to make such issue without waiting for the return of circulating notes of other banks, was adopted without discussion, and the impression prevailed that the bill would be passed immediately, but Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, moved to make the amount to be withdrawn $75,000,000, instead of $25,000,000, whereupon a debate sprung up which occupied the Senate until 5 o'clock, and bids fair to continue a day or two longer. The New-England Senators steadfastly opposed such increase, claiming that the capital of their section had been willingly tendered the Government during the rebellion, to aid in its suppression, and, at the request of Congress, the old State banks, which were equally as good as the present national banks in the abundance of their patriotism and devotion to national interests, changed their organizations, and were certainly entitled to some consideration now. They further claimed that equal inducements were offered the West at the same time, but that section declined to avail itself of the offer. The Western Senators, many of whom are in favor of expansion, replied to this charge that they were not able to take the circulation then, but they had been growing since and needed money to develop their country. Mr. Morton wanted to know when Senators would recognize the fact that the question was not what the West could do in 1866, but what she needed now. Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, who is in favor of expansion, gave notice that if New-England continued this protest the West would make her demands, and those demands would be enforced. The bill is an anti-inflation measure, and, while some who favor a further issue of currency support the bill, others of the same class oppose it. When the vote is taken it will probably be found that the ranks of both those who favor inflation and those who favor contraction will be divided. It is quite uncertain, therefore, whether the measure will be adopted or defeated. It is opposed without exception, so far as is known, by all who are distinctly advocates of a free Banking law.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The investigation of the Committee on Education and Labor into the condition and management of agricultural colleges is likely to be quite extensive and comprehensive. The committee have also decided to address inquiries to the more prominent educational institutions of the country which have not been endowed with Government land grants, in order from the answer to these inquiries to obtain a basis for comparison of the relative merits of the endowed and unendowed institutions. A very comprehensive series of questions will, as a preliminary step, be first addressed to the agricultural colleges receiving endowments. The committee have also undertaken to consider the best means for disposing of the Japanese indemnity fund.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The work upon the appropriation bills is not encouraging for a short session. There are in all thirteen appropriation bills. Of these two have passed the House, and the consideration of the third has begun. The Senate has not commenced the considerations of any bill. There remain to be fully considered in both Houses ten appropriation bills. It is known that the debate upon some of these will be protracted. The discussion upon the Indian bill will doubtless embrace the consideration of the whole subject of the peace policy. Some of the Western Congressmen are determined to make a united attack upon the system. There remains to be considered, in the House, the entire question of finance, the transportation subject, the Bankruptcy bill, and the debate upon the reports of several investigating committees. The more experienced members of the House do not expect that an adjournment can be effected before July.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

The House to-day commenced the consideration of the Fortification Appropriation bill, Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, having it in charge. It appears that a very considerable number of forts have been entirely omitted from this bill, the committee having been guided solely by two considerations—first, the forts essential to the protection of the great commercial cities; and second, the forts necessary to be maintained on account of their strategic positions. The bill has been reduced from $1,800,000 to $900,000, and of this $900,000, but $600,000 are properly charged to fortifications. It is probable that this bill will be passed to-morrow. The appropriation for Willett's Point, New-York Harbor, has been reduced from $80,000 to $30,000. The revised estimates in the bill asked for the following appropriations for New-York: For Fort Schuyler, $25,000; for Fort Hamilton and completing the additional batteries, $26,000; for fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, $30,000; for Battery Hudson, New-York Harbor, $13,000.

THE ALBANY POST OFFICE.

Lyman Tremain this morning appeared before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in the matter of the Albany Post Office. Congress last year appropriated $250,000 for a site and a new Post Office at Albany, on condition that that city should subscribe an equal sum. The conditions of the act have not been complied with, on account of the fraudulent election of a Mayor. Mr. Tremain stated that Albany had removed the Mayor, and argued that the sum already appropriated should not be covered into the Treasury. The committee took no action, but it is understood that they will recommend that it be not covered in.

PROPOSITION TO DIVIDE THE STATE OF TEXAS.

The Texas politicians now here represent that there is a movement to secure a division of that State into two independent States. The proposition has already been broached by Gov. Davis to a convention recently held in that State, and many of the Republicans are strongly in favor of it. The proposition would bisect the State about the line of the Brazos, and create two new States to be called Eastern and Western Texas. It is the intention, if the movement gains sufficient strength, to introduce in Congress an enabling act, after the precedent established in the West Virginia case. The question of the legality of the present State Government in Texas is also likely to be again brought to public notice. The Legislature has recently passed a law abolishing the offices of Justices of the Supreme Court, who gave the decision in favor of the Davis Government. These Justices intend to test the constitutionality of this law through the United States Supreme Court. This will bring the whole question of the legality of the State Government before the Supreme Court.

THE CONSULAR SYSTEM.

Judge Orth's bill to amend the consular and diplomatic system of the United States provides for several additional Consuls General, increasing the pay in some places, and reducing it at others, so as to approximate the fees received. The Consuls will be divided into seven classes, ranging from $4,000 to $1,000 per annum. The amount to be appropriated by this bill will be somewhat less than the sum asked for last year. It is not generally known that the Consuls of the United States throughout the world are not only self-sustaining, but they turn into the Treasury every year quite a large sum, received as fees. The report of the Fifth Auditor for 1872 shows an excess of fees over salaries and loss by exchange of $223,682 84. In 1873 the excess is $197,997 33.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Army Appropriation bill was passed with but one amendment, and this provides for the extension of time for the filing of claims before the Southern Claims Commission one year beyond the time fixed in the bill, or to July, 1875. There was much opposition to this amendment, but the Southern Representatives were able to make such combinations with their Northern friends as to secure its adoption. This will doubtless greatly increase the number of claims for adjudication before that tribunal, and the additional year will be used for the gathering of what Mr. E. Rockwood Hoar calls "the rakings and scrapings of claim agents." The amendment directing the Quartermaster General to use only one railroad in Kansas, where there are two competing roads, was lost, on account of its manifest injustice. The bill will now be sent to the Senate as soon as the engrossing clerks can make it ready.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morning considered the Randall resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for exant copies of the Sanborn contracts and correspondence, and reported a substitute which calls not only for exact copies of the contracts, but for the schedules, correspondence, and orders made in the cases, and for a statement of the amount of money collected and paid, and to whom paid. Unanimous consent was necessary for the adoption of this resolution, but Gen. Butler, after considerable hesitation, objected, and the resolution was not passed. The Ways and Means Committee indicate their intention to press the resolution until they have secured full compliance with their request. If objection should still be made in the morning hour, they will again introduce it on Monday next, when, under suspension of the rules, the resolution can pass without difficulty. There was a majority of one in the committee in favor of calling for the names inserted in the schedules. Gen. Butler is reported to have said that he would not object to all the other information being called for, if the names were omitted. The Ways and Means Committee to-day decided unanimously to recommend to the House the repeal of the law under which the Sanborn contracts were entered into by the Treasury Department.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The committee for the investigation of the affairs of this District was completed to-day by the appointment of Lyman K. Bass, of Buffalo, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Ellis H. Roberts. The committee had a brief meeting, and appointed a subcommittee to arrange a plan for conducting the investigation, and to make its report as soon as convenient. The investigation will be begun as soon as possible, and will proceed with as much rapidity as the time which the members of the committee can devote to the examination will permit. The doors of the committee-room will be open at least to all the parties in interest and to newspaper reporters and correspondents, but the small size of the committee-room will exclude the merely curious, who will have to learn from the newspapers the proceedings from day to day.

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE LEASE OF THE LINE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—An informal meeting, preliminary to the annual meeting on the 26th inst., was held at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day, at which the subject of the lease of the Northern Central Railroad was once more discussed. This matter was brought before the last annual meeting, and the Northern Central authorities then asked eight per cent. per annum as an income, in consideration of their granting a lease to the Pennsylvania Road, people only offering six per cent. The negotiation, however, fell through. The proposal of the Northern Central under discussion to-day is a seven per cent. lease, and the general impression, in the absence of a definite resolution, is that some arrangement on that basis will be arrived at.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—1 A. M.—Two storm centres are now respectively central on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and in Southern Minnesota. The barometer pressure has diminished at all the Southern stations, and is highest in Florida. The temperature has risen in the Southern and Gulf Stations, and has fallen in the Middle and Eastern Stations. South and west winds, with clear weather, are reported from the Middle, Atlantic, Southern, and South-western Stations. North-west winds and clear weather prevail in New-England. South-easterly winds, with partly cloudy weather, prevail in the upper lake region and the North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

For Thursday, in New-England, northwest winds, rising barometer, clear weather, and lower temperature.

For the Southern and Middle States, south and west winds, higher temperature, falling barometer, and increasing cloudiness.

For the Western Gulf States falling barometer, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather and possibly rain.

For the Ohio Valley, upper lakes, and North-west falling barometer, rising temperature, south-west to south-east winds, cloudy weather, and possibly light snow.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	23°	23°	3:30 P. M.	37°	34°
6 A. M.	27°	22°	6 P. M.	39°	31°
9 A. M.	27°	24°	9 P. M.	38°	27°
12 M.	34°	30°	12 P. M.	37°	25°

Average temperature yesterday.......................27°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......................32¾°

ALBANY.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

SENATOR COE AND THE BROOKLYN PAPERS—A REPORTER EXCLUDED FROM THE SENATE TILL HE SUBSTANTIATES HIS ASSERTION.

ALBANY, Feb. 11, 1874.—The Senate proceedings, this morning, were varied by a rather unusual occurrence. Since the awarding of his seat to Mr. Madden, the newspapers of Brooklyn have been very bitter in denunciation of Senator Coe, who, contrary to the expectation of the Democrats, voted against Abbott. Among other things, it has been claimed that Coe was bribed to vote as he did, and that he was still in the control of certain corrupt Brooklyn politicians. In view of these statements, it has been expected that Mr. Coe would make an explanation of his position. This expectation was satisfied to-day. Under the order of motions and resolutions the gentleman named rose in his place and spoke as follows:

> Mr. President: I rise to a question of privilege. For the first time in my official career I feel that I am called upon to rise for such a purpose. I have never made it a practice during my life to stop, turn around and kick at every cur that barks at my heels, nor would I do it now if in this case he had not been set on by his master. I allude to an article which appears in the Brooklyn *Argus*. I should not even notice that had it remained in that obscure paper, but as the editor has called upon me to explain, and as other papers throughout the State have seen fit to copy it, I feel it my duty to brand as a falsehood the statement made. It speaks of my action in the Abbott-Madden matter. Of that I have only to say that it must stand upon its merits, and I am willing to stand or fall with it. And I would further remark that if there were ten more just such cases in this Senate, and that every vote I had to cast would turn out a Liberal Republican, whom I am in sympathy with, there would be ten less Liberal Republicans in this Senate. After quoting the dispatches to the papers referred to, Mr. Coe said: I desire to say that these dispatches are unqualifiedly false; that I have never played a game of cards with Gen. Spinola or Mr. Shook in my life, or the other gentlemen in the City of Albany since I have been a Senator.

He then offered a resolution depriving the reporter in question of privileges in the Senate till he substantiate his statements before a special committee. The reading of the resolution caused no little excitement, and it was some moments before any comment was made on it. After a time Senator Jacobs said, in substance, that he was in favor of the resolution, but that he did not believe the game was worth the powder. He agreed with Mr. Coe in the statement that the private life of Senators should be kept from the public. It the card-playing propensities of the members of the Senate were fit subject for newspaper articles, he did not think very many of the gentlemen present would escape without comment. This remark was greeted with laughter by the galleries. Senator Johnson asked what game was played. Jacobs replied that he felt sure the gentleman was more conversant with card playing than he was, and then followed a discussion which was a disgrace to the Senate, and which certainly reflected no credit upon the Senator from the Third District, and others who joined in it. Mr. Coe's resolution was finally adopted, and the *Argus* representative accordingly left the chamber.

THE WORK ON THE CAPITOL.

In view of the point of order raised some days ago by Senator Ganson, that the bill appropriating $100,000 for the continuation of work on the new Capitol was not constitutional, and in consideration of the alleged determination of Gov. Dix to veto the bill, Senator Wood moved that the vote be reconsidered, to give time for an investigation of the constitutionality of the measure. It is generally understood that the bill will not be called up again.

ELECTION OF A REGENT.

In joint session of both Houses to-day Rev. Dr. Anson J. Upson was elected a Regent of the University, to fill the place of Judge Johnson. The minority cast their votes for Erastus Corning.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

A great part of the session of the Assembly to-day was wasted in a discussion of the resolution giving the present New-York Commission to the centennial at Philadelphia the power to appoint a subcommittee to attend the exhibition, and providing for the payment of the expense of such commission. Mr. Vedder made a speech in favor of the measure, but after a strong opposition on the part of Mr. Beebe and Mr. Spencer, of New-York, the clause providing for the payment of the expenses of the commission was stricken out. In the course of Mr. Beebe's remarks, he gave it as his opinion that the granting of an appropriation for such a purpose at this time would be committing a crime against the workmen who were out of employment, whose families were in want. This part of his speech was loudly applauded, and Speaker Husted very promptly ordered the Sergeant at Arms to clear the gallery. Mr. Beebe protested against this, but without avail; the business of the House was not resumed until the last spectator had left the galleries.

SURRENDER VALUE OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES.

The following is the substance of a somewhat remarkable bill which was introduced by Mr. Coe in the Senate and Mr. Worth in the Assembly:

> On and after July 1, 1874, the holders of any policy of insurance on life, issued by any company doing business in this State, shall, on any anniversary of its issue, be entitled to claim and recover of the company who may have issued such policy (any stipulation or condition for forfeiture to the contrary notwithstanding) a surrender value to be determined as follows:
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> The net value of the policy at the said anniversary, the premium, if any is then due, not being paid, shall be ascertained according to the combined experience or actuary rate of mortality, with interest at four per cent. per annum, and from such value shall be deducted any indebtedness to the company on notes held by the company against the insured, and a surrender charge to compensate the company for relinquishing the obligation of the policy to contribute toward the payment of future claims arising under the policies.

CONSOLIDATION OF BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.

The bill to consolidate the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the provisions of which have been already reported in these columns, was to-day introduced in the Assembly. The only change made in the text of the original bill is the addition of a clause providing that the people of the two cities shall vote on the measure before it becomes a law.

THE YOUMANS-THOMPSON CONTEST.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met this evening, to fix a date for taking testimony in the Youmans-Thompson contested case. It was decided to commence the hearing of the case at Sidney Plains, on the 26th inst. Mr. Youmans was present during the meeting. He bases his claim on the ground that votes cast for him were counted for Thompson.

THE NEW-YORK PARK COMMISSION.

During the session of the Senate Committee on Cities held this afternoon, President Wales, of the New-York City Park Commission, was allowed a hearing. He spoke at length in regard to the Assembly bill relating to the work on parks in the City of New-York, and argued that the clauses in the bill curtailing the powers of the Park Commission be stricken out. He also spoke in favor of the bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the improvement of the parks.

THE EMIGRATION BOARD.

The Committees on Commerce and Navigation of both Houses will meet in joint session to-morrow evening to continue the hearing in relation to the bills on docks and piers, the protection of New-York Harbor, and the bill increasing the head-money on emigrants. It is understood that the steam-ship companies will protest against the present organization of the board and the fact that they have no representation on it. Their representatives state that they are taxed $400,000 a year for the support of a commission in which they have no voice, and the money is squandered by men who do not contribute a dollar to the fund. They all allege that if they were made partners in the management of the Immigration Commission they could maintain it better than at present at one-half the cost. The statement made by Mr. Lynch that the steam-ship companies had not reduced their rates since the reduction of the head-money is denied. The prepaid rate was $34 two years ago. It is now only $32. Should the present rate of head-money be changed the representatives of the companies state that they will go before the National Congress and ask for the passage of a bill providing for the landing of passengers on Governor's Island or some other Government territory in the bay, thus taking the matter out of the control of the State.

THE STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

The Committee on Cities of the Assembly will proceed to New-York on Saturday, to commence the investigation of the charges against the Street-cleaning Department.

COMMITTEE ON TRADES AND MANUFACTURES.

The Committee on Trades and Manufactures have determined to report favorably the bill introduced by Mr. Healey compelling gas companies to pay interest on the moneys deposited with them for gas-meters by consumers, and providing against consumers being deprived of gas without being given three days' previous notice. The committee will also report favorably the Factory Children's bill, prohibiting the employment of children under ten years, and insisting that those over that age and up to fourteen shall be given a chance to go to school three months daily, or six months nightly, in the year. Mr. Donohue's bill providing for an Inspector of Meters in New-York and Brooklyn, and for a superior quality of gas at $2 a thousand cubic feet, will not be acted on until the companies are permitted a hearing.

THE WHISKY WAR.

PREPARATIONS FOR A CAMPAIGN IN WORCESTER, MASS.—PANIC AMONG THE LIQUOR-SELLERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 11.—The new temperance movement will begin in this city in about ten days. A mass-meeting of the citizens is to be held, when the plan of operating will be explained, and organizations for the work will be formed, which it is proposed to carry through vigorously.

To-day a meeting of the Worcester and Middlesex Temperance Union was held in Southboro, at which the new plan of operations was thoroughly discussed, and steps for an organization taken.

A number of the liquor-dealers in the outskirts of this city have within the past few days torn out their bars and moved their stocks into their dwelling-houses. Whether this is owing to the proposed movement against them or to the efforts of the State constables cannot be ascertained. But there is a decided commotion among the dealers a little out of the city.

To-day the State constables raided on tenement-houses where bar-rooms were formerly kept, but found that they had been closed. In most of them, however, small quantities of liquor were found secreted in beds and in cooking-stoves, while the kitchens were found to contain all the necessary fixtures for bar-rooms. A club billiard-room in the centre of the city was also searched and a small quantity of liquor seized.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MOVEMENT IN OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 11.—Drs. Dio Lewis and Van Pelt lectured in Morrow yesterday afternoon, and in Xenia last evening, in support of the temperance movement.

At Morrow the feeling on both sides is very bitter, and no neutral ground is allowed.

News is coming in every evening from places all over the State, and even from Indiana, announcing that all obstructions to sidewalks and all trespasses by praying women, will be vigorously prosecuted by the advocates of the rum traffic.

Notwithstanding these threats the work goes bravely on. In towns which may be numbered by dozens, petitions are being circulated for voters, signatures which are soon to be presented to the Ohio Constitutional Convention for immediate action. At Waverley, Ohio, the movement has been started by the Mayor, Marshal and other city officials. The other evening they entered a saloon, and, kneeling before the whisky bar, the Mayor led in prayer.

Such a procedure in the new movement is unparalleled and by it the female agitators have taken new courage. The ladies of Dayton organized yesterday "The Woman's Temperance Prayer League of Dayton."

Intelligence coming in from Athens is not the most encouraging. The rum-sellers have, like Pharaoh, hardened their hearts, and, though treating the ladies with courtesy, even making extra efforts to have their saloons presentable for prayer-meetings, they declare that all the prayers offered for the next six months will not affect them a particle. They declare themselves prayer-proof.

In Xenia 150 women organized for action last evening, after conclusion of Lewis' and Van Pelt's speeches, and before adjourning took up a collection for the latter. Van Pelt believes only in paid philanthropy. At the beginning of the war in Shelbyville, Ind., some youthful limbs of the law and some liquor dealers thought to stop all advances upon the latter by issuing a document claimed to be legal forbidding obstructions to sidewalks and streets, and commanding that in Shelbyville there should be no "religious indecorum." The document has been received by the ladies as one supremely ludicrous, and in return they have hurled along with their jeers a copy of the recent message from Gov. Leslie, of Kentucky, in which a list of statistics against rum traffic is given, and in which legislative action against rum dealers is advised.

At Muncie, Ind., just as the initial step by the women against intemperance was taken, all the druggists of the place voluntarily sent in a notice of their determination to sign the pledge.

With the intelligence that at Leesburg, Ohio, the war is over and rum completely routed comes this evening the announcement that at Georgetown, Ohio, it has just commenced with prospects of immediate victory. Young Men's Christian Associations are being established wherever the rum shops are closed.

THE MOVEMENT IN RIPLEY.

RIPLEY, Ohio, Feb. 11.—In relation to the temperance movement, the day has been entirely devoted to suburban work in localities where there are some obstinate cases. There are only two saloons in town that have not succumbed, and these are doing nothing, and are evidently on the verge of surrender. The town never was so orderly before. Drinkers hope for a reaction and squelching of the movement. The ladies are vigilant, and their organization seems permanent. Dr. Bradford, the Kentucky temperance orator, spoke to a crowded house to-night.

IN XENIA.

XENIA, Ohio, Feb. 11.—Four hundred women have enlisted in the temperance movement here. The organization was completed this noon, and work will be commenced to-morrow morning.

IN SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 11.—The church was densely crowded this afternoon, and the Opera-house to-night. Seventy-five women visited the saloons to-day. One hundred and sixty-five more were added to the Visiting Committee to-night. A meeting for more perfect organization has been appointed for to-morrow morning. The work has not fairly begun here yet. The movement enlists universal interest and meets with general sympathy.

REPORTS FROM COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 11.—A meeting of prominent ladies will be held on Sunday evening to arrange a programme for their temperance campaign. The plan now talked of is to consider each ward as a town, and labor in each by singing and prayer. Some most earnest workers favor a combined movement on the General Assembly. They favor the plan of assembling in force in the rotunda of the State-house to sing and pray until the Legislature hear their cry. The liquor-dealers held a secret meeting to-night to agree on a plan of campaign.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

DECLARATION OF ITS OBJECTS AND PURPOSES.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—The National Grange, to-day, after the transaction of some minor business, received the report of the Committee on Resolutions presented by Mr. Wardlow, of Florida, and adopted it unanimously. It is as follows:

> Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this declaration of the purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry:
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> *First*—United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our order, and country, and mankind.
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> *Second*—We heartily indorse the motto: "In essentials unity; in non-essentials liberty; in all things charity."
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> *Third*—We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects: To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves; to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits; to foster mutual understanding and co-operation; to maintain inviolate our laws; to stimulate each other to hasten the good time coming; to reduce our expenses both individual and co-operative; to buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining; to diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate; to condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on hoof and in fleece; to systematize our work and calculate intelligently on probabilities; to discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy; we propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and the advancement the association may require; we shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the grange; we shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, and vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional, and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social, and material advancement.
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> *Fourth*—Our business interests. We desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middle-men—not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits. We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of producers and consumers, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success; that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous. Keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action, that individual happiness depends upon general prosperity, we shall therefore advocate for every State the increase in every practicable way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the sea-board or between home producers and consumers all productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose to open out the channels in nature's great arteries that the life-blood of commerce may flow freely. We are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irrigating canals, nor of any corporations that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes. In our noble order there is no communism and no agrarianism. We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest, and exorbitant percentage profits in trade, as they greatly increase our burdens, and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of the producers. We desire only self-protection, and the protection of every true interest offered by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade, and legitimate profits. We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home be taught in their courses of study.
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> *Fifth*—We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the grange, national, State, or subordinate, is not a political or party organization. No grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings; yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country; for we seek the greatest good to the greatest number. But we must always bear it in mind that no one by becoming a grange member gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen to take a proper interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs; it is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption, and trickery, to see that none but competent, faithful, and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust, and to have carried out the principles which should always characterize every grange member, that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office. We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is not crime, and hold that progress toward truth is made by differences of opinion, while the fault lies in the bitterness of controversy. We desire a proper equality, equity, and fairness; protection of the weak; restraint upon the strong—in short, justly-distributed burdens and justly-distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American republic. We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be, dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future in our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes. We shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West. It is reserved by every patron, as his right as a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles. Sixth—Ours being peculiarly a farmers' institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks; many are excluded by the nature of our organization; not because they are professional men or artisans or laborers, but because they have not a sufficiently direct interest in tilling or pasturing the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes; but we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist us in our efforts toward reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption. We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromise, and earnest co-operation, as an omen of our future success.
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> *Seventh*—It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command.
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> Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman, as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our order. Imploring the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity, and political purity of our forefathers.

ADDRESS TO THE SOUTH.

A memorial to the Patrons of Husbandry in the cotton States was also presented, and unanimously adopted. It is an argument in favor of mixed husbandry in the South, instead of expending the energies of the people in raising a single crop. It says:

> During the past seven years our cotton fields have added to the wealth of the world $2,000,000,000, and caused prosperity to smile upon every one who has handled our crops, save those who struggled for its production annually. The energies of the cotton planters have been exhausted in attempting to produce a maximum crop of a single staple, while quite as frequently he has reduced his means in supplying his necessary wants. A system based upon such a policy and producing such results must be radically wrong, and if persisted in will lead to bankruptcy and ruin. No people can ever become prosperous who are not self-sustaining. Our fertile soil, exhaustless mineral wealth, abundant water power, and general salubrious climate avails us nothing if annually we expend millions for subsistence. It is generally conceded that home-grown bread is cheaper than purchased supplies, and the observation of every planter is that those Southern farmers who live within themselves are more independent and less encumbered with debt than those who have relied solely upon the cotton crop. Were it otherwise, it is hazardous for any people to rely upon others for a supply of those articles which are necessary for their consumption.

It then refers to the famine which more than once has occurred in India, owing to the efforts of the people to grow cotton to the exclusion of breadstuffs, and adds that

> During the past year portions of Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota have been invaded by grasshoppers, which destroyed every vestige of vegetation. Imagine your condition should a similar invasion become general in the North-west. Couple with this idea the total failure of a cotton crop, either from the worm, from drought, or any other unavoidable cause, improbable as such visitations may appear. Have we the power to prevent them? And is it wise to subject ourselves to the possibility of becoming the victims of such calamities? Our wisest and safest policy is, as far as practicable, to produce at home our necessary supplies. Is there a farm in the South upon which this cannot be done, and at the same time produce an average cotton crop as the net result of the farmer's annual labors? We believe there is annually 4,000,000 of bales of cotton produced upon Southern soil. But what proportion of this vast amount is retained to indicate our prosperity? One-half of it is expended for necessary supplies, while the remainder is divided between labor and taxes. Hence, the cost of production has exceeded the value of the article produced. Shall this policy continue? Extensive cotton crops have evinced our unity of purpose and entailed poverty upon us unequally. Uniform adhesion to mixed husbandry would secure our recuperation. Cotton is a necessity, and the extent of that necessity can be calculated with exactness. If 3,500,000 bales are grown they will be consumed before another crop can be gathered, and a remunerative market price will be sustained by the consequent demand. If 4,500,000 bales are grown, the large marginal excess will control and depress the market. Alternatives for success are numerous, but we rely upon the single one of co-operating in the determination to subsist at home. With this end attained, there is no reason why we should not be the happiest, most independent, and prosperous people on earth.

The memorial is signed by the masters of State granges of South and North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana, Georgia, and Tennessee, and was not only heartily approved by the Committee on Resolutions, but indorsed by every member of the National Grange.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

A LIEUTENANT AND A CORPORAL MURDERED—AN ACTING AGENT SHOT—THE BODIES MUTILATED—OTHER HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Feb. 11.—Information telegraphed from Fort Laramie states that on Monday last Lieut. Robinson, of the Fourteenth Infantry, and Corporal Coleman, of Company K, Second Cavalry, were surrounded by forty or fifty Indians near the saw-mill, ten miles from Fort Laramie, and murdered. Their bodies were found yesterday, riddled with bullets and arrows, but not otherwise mutilated. Two companies of cavalry, under command of Capt. Egan and Lieut. Allison, have been sent in pursuit of the Indians.

Col. Bullock arrived at Fort Fetterman yesterday, and reports that he saw a large party of Indians on the upper crossing of the Horse-Shoe Creek singing and dancing a scalp dance. The Sioux are reported as raiding in almost every direction, burning ranches, murdering ranchmen, and stealing stock. A company of cavalry, under command of Capt. Wessels, left here to-day for Potter Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, where the Indians have been driving in the section men and stealing stock.

A later telegram from Fort Laramie states that the mail-carrier from the Red Cloud Agency, with an Indian escort, has just arrived, and brings information that Frank Appleton, who was Acting Indian Agent, in the absence of Agent Saville, was shot on Monday night by the Minneconyon Sioux. The same night fourteen mules were stolen from the Government freighter, Charles Gorean, within three miles of the agency. At the White Clay Agency the Indians have driven off the beef herders and taken charge, saying they would do their own issuing. The corpse of Mr. Appleton has left, with the agency's doctor, for Fort Laramie. The Doctor says he will not return to be made a target of. Troops have been telegraphed for, and the greatest excitement prevails.

A large fire was seen in the direction of the Red Cloud Agency, last evening, and it has probably been burned ere this, as there appears to be a general uprising. The bodies of Lieut. Robinson and Corp. Coleman have just arrived at the post in a mutilated condition. Capt. Egan's command is expected to arrive at the fort to-night, as the Indians crossed back to the agency the same day of the massacre. The Quaker Indian policy is now bearing fruit.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE RECENT MURDERS.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 11.—Gen. Ord has received the following from Col. Smith, commanding at Fort Laramie: Dr. Saville, Agent at Red Cloud, reports by letter that his chief clerk, Frank Appleton, was shot and killed by a Minicanja Indian on the night of the 8th inst. Agent Howard, from Spotted Tail Agency, writes me that several large war parties from both agencies have left, and fears that all the Indians will commence hostilities.

Col. Smith also reports that the flour issued to the Indians they throw away, and that their year's supply of beef has been so wasted that it will be exhausted next month. Gen. Ord is doing all possible to meet the apprehended troubles. Troops are scouring in all directions.

Additional news just received from Fort Laramie says that the bodies of Lieut. Robinson and Corporal Coleman were found scalped and completely riddled with arrows this morning. Lieut. Robinson's young wife is at the fort.

Until the second report, spoken of above, the military authorities claim the agents have not reported the departure of war parties from the reservations.

Calls for mass-meetings have been issued in the papers to express indignation at the Indian policy pursued by the Government.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ELECTIONS IN IRELAND—DEFEAT OF MR. YOUNG IN WIGTON, SCOTLAND

LONDON, Feb. 12—3 A. M.—Returns thus far received show that 41 Home Rulers, 23 Conservatives, and 9 Liberals have been elected in Ireland.

The Home Rulers are confident of electing a total of over sixty members to the new Parliament. Petitions will be presented against the members returned from Ennis, Dublin, Wicklow, and Waterford.

Mr. M. Stewart, Conservative, has been elected to Parliament from Wigton District, defeating the Liberal candidate, Right Hon. George Young, Lord Advocate for Scotland, and who held the seat in the late Parliament.

LATEST RETURNS FROM THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 12—5:30 A. M.—Returns thus far show the election of 310 Conservatives, and 269 Liberals and Home Rulers to Parliament. The Conservatives have gained eighty-three seats formerly held by Liberals, and the Liberals have gained thirty one.

Eighteen Conservatives and nine Liberals were returned by yesterday's county elections.

A HEAVY GALE.

INUNDATION IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN—DAMAGE TO SHIPPING ON THE IRISH COAST.

LONDON, Feb. 12—3 A. M.—A heavy gale which prevailed yesterday on the Baltic Sea caused it to overflow along the entire eastern coast of Schleswig-Holstein.

The dykes protecting the lowlands were burst in many places, and great tracts of country were flooded. The damage to property is immense, and serious loss of life is feared.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The weather is very tempestuous on the south-west coast of Ireland, and some damage to shipping is reported.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

ANOTHER DELAY—EMBARRASSMENTS GROWING OUT OF THE STRINGENT CONTRACT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—I judge that all those who are interested in the autopsy of the Siamese twins, will have to do as *Viola* did of "old," sit like patience on a monument. The last stage in the eventful history of the twins is evidently very slow in its movements. The anxiously looked-for autopsy is again delayed, and will not be commenced before to-morrow evening or Friday morning at the earliest. The taking of the plaster casts from the molds has occupied more time than was anticipated, and all the casting process will certainly not be completed till late to-night if before to-morrow. Of course, till all the necessary casts are perfected, the surgeon's knife will not be allowed to touch the ligament. To-morrow the photographs will be taken from different positions, and this, too, will occupy some time from the unsuitableness of the building in which the bodies lie as a photographic gallery in the way of light.

At the meeting of the Mutter Museum Trustees, who have all the arrangements in charge, this morning, the advisability of publishing the contract between the families and Dr. Pancoast and his associates, in order to show the general body of the medical profession how thoroughly the bond calls for privacy in the autopsy, was discussed. This discussion was brought about by the arrival in this city of so many physicians who are anxious to attend and witness the autopsy. The consultation of the committee resulted in the conclusion that the very publication of the contract would be a breach of it, on which the families of Eng and Chang could, it they wished to do so, sue the other contracting parties in a court of law. So that desirable as it may have been deemed to publish the contract, in order to allay the great public excitement over the matter, by offering substantial evidence of the impossibility of a general professional admission to the autopsy, the terms of the contract even cannot be made public. Some of the Philadelphia papers have published a statement that medical visitors to Philadelphia were, yesterday, admitted to the College of Physicians, and were permitted to view the bodies. I am authorized to deny this statement in the most emphatic manner, and to say that no one, no matter how great his professional standing, will be allowed on any appeal or pretense to see the bodies while they remain in the custody of the Mutter Committee.

It has been proposed to-day, and earnestly urged, that at an early date an anatomical demonstration of the results of the autopsy be delivered in the theatre of the college. The demonstration being illustrated by the casts, photographs, and pencil drawings which, being the property of the college, may by the terms of the contract be made use of for surgical educational objects. I think there is every reason to believe that this suggestion will be carried out as written. Neither Dr. Pancoast, Dr. Allen, and Dr. Andrews, nor the Mutter Committee are opposed to such a course. This would, to some extent, meet the expectations of a number of professional gentlemen who, either residents or visitors, are much disappointed at the privacy necessitated by the stringency of the terms of the contract. Of this there is little doubt, that with the exception of Dr. Pancoast, Dr. Allen, and Dr. Andrews, and the Mutter Committee, with Dr. Packard, the Secretary of the College, there will be above six or eight persons present during this dissection of the ligament, and they will be confined to the most eminent anatomists in this section of the country.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

SIXTEEN MEN BURNED BY MOLTEN STEEL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 11.—A frightful accident occurred at the steel works of the Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, Penn., to-day, by which three persons were fatally injured and thirteen others more or less seriously burned. A large ladle, containing five tons of molten steel, was overturned and showered the hot liquid over sixteen men. Frank Hughes, Jas. Schuler, and John Whitman were so badly burned that there is no possibility of their recovery. Jacob Swarner had an arm broken and was badly burned about the body. Mr. Willour, the foreman, was among those injured. Some of the men had the clothing all burned from their bodies, even to their shoes. The company will look after the comfort of the men until they recover.

SYRACUSE REPUBLICANS.

THEY ALLOW THEIR CITY CONVENTION TO BE CAPTURED BY THE LIBERALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 11.—The Republican City Convention, this afternoon, nominated James J. Belden, Liberal, for Mayor, over George N. Crouse, straight Republican, by a vote of 22 to 18. The ward caucuses were captured by the Liberals, and Belden's nomination was forced upon the Republican Convention. Belden is known as the chief of the canal ring. His nomination creates great excitement among the Republicans. The canal ring and the local contracting rings are making great efforts to secure Belden's indorsement by the Democratic Convention to-morrow.

A NEW-YORK CRIMINAL EXTRADITED.

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.—Justice Ramsey gave his decision to-day in the case of Israel Rosenbaum, accused of arson in New-York, whose extradition was asked for by District Attorney Phelps, ordering the prisoner to be extradited after seven days' delay as required by the act.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 11.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented for pensions for those who served in the Mexican war, and for the same pension for the loss of an arm above the elbow as for the loss of a leg above the knee.

MINING INTERESTS.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State instructing their Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Ward, of Illinois, to develop the mining resources of the United States. He said the bill had been credited to him by some mistake, and he took this opportunity to state that he was opposed to the bill, believing it to be subversive of the mining interests of all the States and Territories.

THE KUKLUX CONVICTIONS AND REWARDS.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, asked that the resolution offered by him yesterday, calling upon the President to inform the Senate whether any officer of the United States Army on duty in South Carolina had been instrumental in procuring legislation in that State to compensate him for services rendered in the discharge of his duty, be passed. He said the matter was brought to his attention last March, and he had no doubt a great wrong had been perpetrated upon the people of South Carolina and the fair name of officers been dishonored. Hence it was in the interest of all that the matter be exposed and promptly corrected. South Carolina had been deprived of $35,000, given as rewards for the conviction of persons under the Kuklux act. Major Lewis Merrill, of the United States Army, it was charged, had received $21,400 of that amount, and had been busy in obtaining the passage of the act authorizing the reward by the South Carolina Legislature. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the report of a commission for the distribution of rewards, in which the name of Major Merrill appears as having received the above amount. Continuing his remarks, Mr. Bayard said convictions were secured by paying those who had committed murders to testify against others. Such things were shocking in the history of the country's administration of justice. Many of the men thus convicted were now languishing in a New-York prison.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, said a few years ago the Congress of the United States distributed $10,000 among officers of the army for arresting one criminal, and not such a bad one either as these miscreants.

Mr. BAYARD said he wanted to know if the action of this officer in lobbying through the bill to obtain a reward would be approved. He thought it an outrageous piece of business.

Mr. SCOTT said it had been his good fortune to meet Major Merrill, and he thought if the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) knew him personally he would not think he was the man to be guilty of any bad conduct. If there was any one man living to-day to whom the people of South Carolina were indebted for enforcing peace and order, and putting down these Kuklux organizations, that man was Major Merrill. He (Mr. Scott) did not oppose the passage of the resolution, as he was not afraid of the record of Major Merrill. He suggested to the Senator from Delaware, however, that the President could not obtain from the records of the War Department information as to the money paid by the State of South Carolina.

EQUALIZATION OF BANK CIRCULATION.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair announced as the regular order the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill for the withdrawal of $25,000,000 national bank currency from those States having an excess, and the reissue of it to the States not having their pro rata of currency.

Mr. BAYARD moved that the bill be laid aside informally, and that a vote be taken on his resolution without further debate.

Mr. PATTERSON, of South Carolina, objected.

Mr. Bayard's motion was lost and the resolution went over.

SILVER TO REPLACE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to a resolution of the Senate yesterday in regard to the coinage of silver to take the place of the present fractional currency. The Secretary says the capacity of the mints for coinage of silver other than trade dollars is about $10,000,000 per annum, and as the issue of fractional currency is about $40,000,000, it will take four years to coin enough silver to replace the fractional currency.

THE CIRCULATION BILL RESUMED.

The regular order, the bill to withdraw twenty-five millions of national bank currency, was proceeded with. The amendment offered by Mr. SHERMAN to the section authorizing the Controller of the Currency to issue the $25,000,000 to those States having less than their proportion, declaring that the Controller might do so without waiting for the return of the circulating notes of other banks, was agreed to.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, moved to strike out the words "twenty-five," relating to the amount to be withdrawn and reissued, and insert in place thereof "seventy-five."

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, opposed the passage of the bill, and said it would interfere with an increase in the currency, which he desired. He was willing to let the New-England States have the eighty million excess, but he wanted the currency increased so that the people of the West could have the same opportunity as those of New-England.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, said his State had twenty-one millions capital before the war, and has the same now.

Mr. LOGAN—And you have not got enough now?

Mr. ANTHONY—No, Sir.

Mr. LOGAN—Then, in Heaven's name why do you stand here obstructing the way of the North-west and other sections which want more currency. Rhode Island is a great State—a rich State. She should have twice as much currency as she has now, and Illinois should have none. Then we could come and borrow from you, and pay you a high rate of interest.

Mr. ANTHONY said Rhode Island gave to the country her wealth and what men she had to put down the rebellion. When the national banking system was organized the West and South would not take advantage of it.

Mr. LOGAN said Rhode Island was a finished State. It had been completed while Illinois was growing, and needed more capital every day, instead of standing still at one measured sum. He could take the whole capital and whole State of Rhode Island and set it down in one county of Illinois. [Laughter.]

Mr. ANTHONY said the county in which he lived, during the year when the largest internal revenue was rendered, returned four million dollars. Such a return must imply a large productive interest. The people of Rhode Island did not want the national banking system, but were forced into it.

Mr. LOGAN said no one doubted the energy or capacity of the people of Rhode Island, but they should not object to other sections enjoying equal facilities with themselves.

Mr. MORTON said this bill did not go far enough, not one-third of the way. If it was right that the currency should be equalized at all, it was right that it should be fully equalized. The bill would give no relief to Illinois, Michigan, and other States in that section, because other States, in the South, had a greater deficiency than those. It was not very pleasant for the people of the West to come here and have to beg for simple justice. This unequal distribution of the currency was a manifest injustice, and bitterly complained of by the people of his section. When they asked to have the injustice remedied, they had been answered by New-England: "You would not take it when we offered it to you, and it is not good for you to have."

Mr. ANTHONY—Who said so?

Mr. MORTON—It has been said on this floor scores of times. His friend, Mr. Anthony, opposed any withdrawal of currency from Rhode Island, and in that he was right. The population of the country in the last few years had increased at least 5,000,000, three-fourths of which was in the West. Rhode Island had not increased in population at all. It had been said that the West would not take the money when it was offered her. Suppose she could not? Would the gentlemen recognize the fact that the West was growing, and the question was not what she was able to do in 1866, but what is she able to do—what does she want now? Lord Bacon had said that the great curse of philosophy was theory, and he (Mr. MORTON) thought the great curse of our finances was theory. There was a period in the history of every country when specie payments could not be maintained. This country could not maintain specie payment during the war, and had to resort to a paper currency. It would get away from that currency as it got away from the results of the war. There was no more sense in a scarcity of money than there was in a scarcity of food. As an abundance of food stimulates the body, so an abundance of money stimulates business. There had been a cry that to increase the currency would only aid speculation. He believed in speculation. The man who went to Colorado, laid out a town, and built houses and stores, was a speculator, but he was a public benefactor. Speculation had given us 35,000 miles of railroad. He believed that to take the money away from the East would disorganize business there, and was opposed to it; but, if there could be no increase of currency, he favored the passage of this bill, and a redistribution. He argued that an increase of national bank notes would place no obstacles in the way of a return to specie payment, and if forty, fifty, or sixty millions should be added to the national bank circulation greenbacks would not be cheapened in the least, nor would there be any increase in the premium on gold. In 1870, after the distribution of the $54,000,000, the Controller of the Currency said it still required $40,000,000 to equalize the currency. Four years of unprecedented growth have passed away since then, and if $40,000,000 were required at that time to make equalization, at least $80,000,000 would be required now. If the principle be settled that there is to be no increase in the volume of the currency, he would urge a redistribution; otherwise, there would be no excuse for taking a dollar from New-England. To his friends from the South he would say, when the war was over they had no money, but were rapidly recuperating now, and as they wanted banks they should have the privilege of establishing them. If those sections of the country did not need the increased circulation, they need not take it, and no harm would be done; but they certainly should be put in a position where they could get it if they wanted it.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said, fortunately for his State during the past ten years, it had a currency peculiarly its own. It had been charged that the action of his State in not establishing national banks and taking currency was unpatriotic; but he did not think so. They had no inflation, no panic, and scarcely a notable failure there. He had, therefore, reason to believe he was on an independent footing on this question, and had listened to the discussion attentively and impartially. He was opposed to any inflation of the currency, and would therefore favor the passage of this bill.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, said the increase in Rhode Island, as shown by the census of 1870, was but two hundred millions, while that of Michigan was seven hundred and nineteen millions. Yet Rhode Island had more circulation than Michigan. While he was opposed to increasing national bank notes and favored the issue of the whole volume of currency by the Government, he was willing to waive all other questions for the present, and have the increase of national bank currency, believing that to be the vital question to the people. The West now asks the Government she helped to defend to distribute the currency in the same ratio as the New-England States enjoy.

Mr. WADLEIGH, of New-Hampshire—We have given you men to populate the West.

Mr. FERRY—Yes; and you deny to the people you sent there the rights they would have enjoyed had they stayed at home. He (Mr. Ferry) was not there to create any division in sections on this question of finance; yet it was the great question which would divide sections, rising above all party questions. If New-England continued to protest in this manner, the West would demand, and that demand would be felt. The West must have money to develop her resources.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, said this bill might do very well, but he could not understand the argument of Southern and Western Senators that to give them more money would better their condition. It was very evident to his mind that the more the currency was inflated the less money we would have. Money is bound to go where the surplus profits accumulate. The people who speculate in the currency live in New-York, and make their millions every year. The Gold Board in that City produces its millionaires every year by speculation in our fluctuating currency. The farmers could not keep track of them, but they easily kept track of the farmers. Issue more money, and there would be a richer harvest in Wall street next year. The only way to relieve the country was to go right back to specie payment. Let everybody know what a dollar is worth. Farmer would then know how to measure the difference between the price of his wheat in Illinois and Liverpool. It would be a question of transportation only. Now our currency is all a mystery, and those who devote their attention to it make a large fortune out of the mystery. Let gold be the standard of value, and no paper money not convertible into gold at the will of the holder.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said until New-England ceases to bring forth more maple sugar and more pretty girls than other States in this Union she would not escape reproach in this Chamber. He had been in favor of this bill, and expected to see it pass without debate. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) had discarded all theories of the past, and came forth with a new one for the issue of paper currency without any metallic basis.

Mr. MORTON said he never denied that the normal condition of currency was gold, but there were periods when specie payments could not be maintained, as during our late war.

Mr. MORRILL—Yes, Sir! And we are eight years from the close of the war, and further off than ever from specie resumption. The gentleman (Mr. Morton) proclaimed the fact that speculation had built 35,000 miles of railroad, and he said let speculation go on. Had the gentleman read the last document from Mr. Bancroft, our great historian, now Minister to Germany, wherein he says that fifty-eight of these railroads to-day do not pay their dividends?

Mr. HOWE thought there had been much complaint against the present banking system, the operations of which had been very unfair. He did not know that there was any particular demand from the West or South for this particular bill, but there was a general complaint against the general operations of the law.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was perfectly fair for the West to seek to have the law carried out, and get a portion of the currency allowed that section. The bill would not diminish the banking estate of Rhode Island one cent. Up to 1862 that State never had a circulation to exceed $6,300,000; now she had more than twice that amount. Horatio Seymour, in his campaign in 1868, made the unequal distribution of the currency one of the grievances committed by Republicans, and charged, in Ohio, that the Republicans had made discriminations in favor of New-England. That, however, did not prevent the people of the West from voting right. Yet there had always been a feeling of discontent at the manner in which the law was carried out. He always thought his friend (Mr. Morton) had little cause for complaint against New-England. His own State (Ohio) had none. Both Indiana and Ohio had within a small sum of the amount due them. This bill was designed to meet the local demands of sections, and give relief where it was wanted. He hoped it would be passed.

Mr. EDMUNDS said, in 1864, when the Government was in infinite distress, New-England came forward with her capital, when the United States Treasury was empty and the Government was appealing to every citizen who had a dollar in his pocket to lend it to put down the rebellion. It was then the banks of New-England came forward. The old State banks changed their organizations from State to national banks in order to uphold the Government. The capitalists of Vermont advanced their money, and he would be glad to know now upon what system of ethics any Senator could say the people of his section were violating the law by having this currency, when they had taken it in accordance with a proposition made by the representatives of the nation.

Pending the discussion on Mr. Merrimon's amendment to insert seventy-five in place of twenty-five, the Senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PRIVATE CONTRACTS WITH INDIANS.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill relative to private contracts or agreements made with Indians prior to the 21st of May, 1872. The bill makes very stringent provisions as to the examination and indorsement of all such contracts by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs before any payment be allowed to be made under them. He made an explanation of the measure, and said that a statute passed in 1847 forbade the making of executory contracts with Indians. But that, nevertheless, contracts were made, and were recognized, and very large amounts of money had been collected under them. Another prohibitory law was made in 1872. The bill applied to contracts made prior to 1872, and required that they should be subjected to the scrutiny of an official examination, and should be indorsed either as not being exorbitant or fraudulent, or as being exorbitant or fraudulent, and until contracts are indorsed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, their legality must not be recognized by any Government official. After this explanation the bill was passed.

AN EPISCOPAL MISSION AMONG THE INDIANS.

Mr. AVERILL, of Minnesota, from the same committee, reported a bill to secure to the Episcopal Board of Missions the land in the White Earth Indian Reservation in Minnesota, on which is situated its church and other buildings, which was passed.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The Speaker stated that he had received a communication from Mr. E. H. Roberts, of New-York, stating that his time was so engrossed by his duties as a member of the Committee of Ways and Means that he could not serve on the Joint Select Committee on the Affairs of the District of Columbia. He was therefore excused, and his colleague, Mr. Bass, was appointed in his stead.

GEN. HOWARD'S CASE.

The Senate amendments to the joint resolution for a Military Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. O. O. Howard, were taken up and concurred in. They were merely verbal.

THE SANBORN CLAIMS.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, asked leave to report back a substitute for the resolution offered by Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, in relation to the Sanborn contracts, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish full copies of them, and of all schedules, correspondence, and orders of the department relating to them, and a statement of the amount paid under them, by whom, and other information.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected, and the resolution was not received.

THE ARMY BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, in the Chair, on the Army Appropriation bill.

The amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Cobb, of Kansas, looking to the transfer of the Government transportation from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad to the Kansas Pacific Railroad, was lost, after a brief debate, in which Mr. Holman, of Indiana, claimed that, under the terms of the original grant to the former road, it was bound to transfer the troops and munitions of the Government absolutely free of charge.

Various amendments were offered, and rejected or ruled out as new legislation. The committee then rose, and reported the bill, and the House proceeded to vote on the amendments. The first vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Young, of Georgia, extending the time for the presentation of claims to Nov. 1, 1875. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 131, nays 104.

All the other amendments were agreed to in bulk, and the bill was passed.

THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox, of New-York, in the chair, on the Fortifications bill.

The item of $30,000 for the fort at Willett's Point, N. Y., was the point of attack by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, who moved to reduce the amount to $5,000, resting on the statement of Gen. Sherman, that that fort would be important in the event of the widening of the channel at Hell Gate, but until then he would not spend a cent on it. The reduction was opposed by Messrs. Starkweather and Kellogg, of Connecticut, and by Messrs. Woodford, Mellish, Potter, Whitehouse, and Wm. R. Roberts, of New-York. The amendment was rejected, and the full amount ($30,000) appropriated.

After progressing through about one-half of the bill, including the harbors in Maine, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, Delaware, and New-Jersey, the committee rose, and the House, at 4:40 P. M., took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill Revising and Consolidating the statutes.

EVENING SESSION.

From twenty to thirty members attended the session of the House this evening to give their assent to the verbal amendments offered by the gentlemen who have charge of the Codification bill. The amendments were almost exclusively mere corrections of clerical or typographical mistakes. Instead of requiring the text of the bill to be read *in extenso*, which would preclude the possibility of any final action on it, the few members present were content with having the heading of the various chapters read and a general explanation of the contents made by Mr. Poland, of Vermont, Mr. E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, or whoever had charge of that particular chapter. In this way considerable progress was made.

THE MASKED BURGLARS.

THE KEEPER OF THEIR CITY HOME FOUND GUILTY OF RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

The trial of George A. Millard, proprietor of the liquor saloon corner of Canal and Washington streets, charged with receiving a portion of the property stolen from the residence of William R. Soutter, Staten Island, by the gang of masked burglars who were arrested in his store on the 5th of January, was resumed in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The court-room was crowded to its utmost capacity by the friends of the prisoner, who had assembled to hear the result of the trial. Police Commissioner Duryea occupied a seat on the bench beside the Recorder during the proceedings. At the opening of court Mr. John D. Townsend, counsel for the prisoner, proceeded to address the jury for the defense. In the course of a long argument he endeavored to show that Millard was the victim of the gang of burglars and thieves captured in his saloon, who had persistently followed him from place to place, and whom, from the peculiar circumstances under which he was placed, he was unable to resist. Counsel also contended that there was not a particle of evidence except that of one of the detectives to show that the prisoner was aware of the character of the property discovered in his store.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in his summing up for the prosecution, detailed the peculiar atrocity of the various robberies which had been committed by an organized band of masked burglars in the suburbs of the City, and contended that all those offenses had been committed by the same gang. It was evident, from the finding of the portfolio in Millard's store, and from the marks on the piece of window furniture corresponding with the point of the "jimmy" found under the counter, that the robbery of Mr. Soutter's premises on Staten Island had been committed by the gang who frequented Millard's saloon. Mr. Rollins alluded to the absurdity of calling witnesses to prove the good character of Millard's saloon, when the prisoner himself on the stand admitted that he had lent the members of the gang money to gamble in his saloon, and had been the treasurer of a fund to retain a lawyer for the defense of one of their number who was in trouble. In conclusion, Mr. Rollins ably argued that Millard could not, from his own evidence, have been ignorant of the character of the desperadoes who frequented his store, or of the nature of the implements discovered, as it had been conclusively shown that, instead of shunning the company of these men, the prisoner had continued to associate with them.

Recorder Hackett then charged the jury, reviewing the evidence at length, and showing that the question confined itself to the veracity of the prisoner, and the officers who had testified against him. If the jury believed the testimony of the prisoner, they were bound to acquit; if they believed the detectives, it was their duty to convict the prisoner. The jury retired at 11:30, and at 11:55 returned with a verdict of guilty of receiving stolen goods. Mr. Townsend moved for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. The Recorder said he would hear the argument of counsel on Friday, and the prisoner was remanded, pending the result of the motion.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, James Casey pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge....Henry Smith pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Benjamin Smithson pleaded guilty to assault and battery; one year in State Prison....Edwin C. Sayles pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary; two years in the Penitentiary....Edwin Murray, for carrying concealed weapons, was sent to the Penitentiary for thirty days....Joseph Brennan, John Collins, and John McLaughlin pleaded guilty to attempted petit larceny from the person. The two former were sent to State Prison for two years and six months, and the latter to the Penitentiary for the same term....John Thomas, colored, and John Peterson pleaded guilty to petit larceny. The former was sent to the Penitentiary for six months and the latter for thirty days....John Monroe, Margaret Williams, and Patrick Conners pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months....William Graham pleaded guilty to burglary, and was sent to State Prison for four years.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

POPULAR VIEWS ON VARIOUS TOPICS

THE STREET-CLEANING QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Judging from the manner in which THE TIMES has heretofore followed up its attacks upon corrupt or inefficient officials, the writer takes it for granted that your recent articles upon the subject of street cleaning are, as it were, but the skirmish lines of a force with which you propose to wrest the Bureau of Street Cleaning from the hands of the Police Commissioners. Appreciating, as I do, the magnitude of the work you have undertaken, and the difficulties which surround it, you will pardon me for asking the following pertinent questions:

Do you fully comprehend the obstacles you will encounter in your campaign against dirt? Are you perfectly aware that the business of cleaning the streets, (I might with great propriety say of keeping them filthy,) is entirely controlled by a body of politicians who consider themselves invulnerable to any attack that may be made upon them, and who openly boast that they have in the Legislature a sufficient number of henchmen under political and moneyed obligations to them to render it impossible either to take the Bureau of Street Cleaning away from them, or to compel them to conduct it in a proper manner?

Do you realize the fact that the $1,000,000 per year which the defrauded and deluded people pay for street cleaning is used, not so much for that purpose as for the purpose of controlling an unscrupulous and subordinate pack of political wire-pullers, who, in turn, control primaries, and run them for the exclusive benefit of the Police Commissioners?

Do you know that the defiant boasts of those Commissioners is not without a solid foundation? Are you informed of the fact that since Gov. Dix recommended that the Bureau of Street Cleaning be removed from their charge and placed under the supervision of the Board of Health, where it properly belongs, they have sent their paid emissaries to Albany, where they have succeeded in forming a powerful coalition against such a very desirable measure?

The Police Commissioners have made the Bureau of Street Cleaning a highly valuable machine for their own aggrandizement, and for nothing else, and they will not surrender it without a severe struggle. Intrenched, as they are, behind the ramparts of patronage, with $1,000,000 per year as a base of supplies, they will be "hard ones to lick;" but if you do not fall into the error of underestimating their strength you can break it as you broke the might of the Ring, and add another to the numerous benefits the City has received solely through your exertions.

I have said, in effect, that the Bureau of Street Cleaning should be placed under the direction of the Board of Health. I will now give my reasons for saying so, and I challenge any one to overthrow them.

First—Street cleaning is not a political, but a sanitary affair; therefore politicians have, or should have, nothing to do with it. The Board of Health is now composed, not of politicians, but of well-known physicians, who understand sanitary science, and who have demonstrated that they will successfully apply that science to our filthy streets if they can be allowed an opportunity of doing so.

Second—The Board of Health is held responsible for the health of the City, and it should, therefore, have the full management of a matter upon which, more than upon anything else, that health depends. While held thus responsible, all it can now do is to exclaim and protest against the Police Commissioners erecting to themselves monuments—fit though they be to perpetuate their fame—of disease, breeding filth heaps throughout the length and breadth of the City. To hold officials responsible for a certain measure, and then to refuse to confer upon them the authority to enforce it, is a specimen of legislative wisdom which requires no comment. If the Board of Health has but "a barren scepter in" its "gripe," don't ask it to occupy the sanitary throne.

Third—Experience, that best of teachers, emphatically says that the Board of Health is the eminently proper body to superintend the cleaning of Metropolitan streets. After many trials and much tribulation, all the large cities of Europe found that out years ago. In every one of them an attempt was first made to clean the streets by the contract system. It ignominiously failed, no one but the contractors, the doctors, the undertakers, and the grave-diggers deriving any benefit from it. The contract system was, therefore, abandoned, and bureaus of street cleaning were formed, and placed in charge of the Boards of Police, when matters speedily went from bad to worse. First, dirt, disease and death held high carnival, and it was discovered that that branch of municipal government which is essentially political in its organization, and which, in the very nature of things, should only be responsible for the preservation of the peace, is, if anything, worse than useless in the province of sanitary science.

Having made that important discovery, those critics were quick to practically apply it for the preservation of health and the preservation of comfort. The Bureaus of Street Cleaning were taken away from the Police and unconditionally turned over to the Boards of Health. The wisdom of the change speedily appeared. The streets were not only thoroughly cleaned, but they were cleaned at a much less expense than ever before, because science aided labor. The death rates decreased, and the long-asked question, Is it possible to renovate large cities, and then keep them renovated? was triumphantly answered in the affirmative.

The question, then, for us to settle is: Shall we profit by the experience of the cities referred to? We have passed through the dangerous, expensive, and inefficient system of cleaning streets by contract, and have adopted the still more dangerous, expensive, and inefficient expedient of cleaning them by the operations of a bureau controlled by the Police; in other words, the bad is merged in the worse. The only sensible answer to the foregoing and vital question is: Yes, if we can; but how shall we conquer the political strength of the Police Commissioners? for that must be done in order to attain the desired end. I will tell you, and I am sure you will agree with me: We must look to the Legislature, and you must bring to bear upon it the full power of the press, supported as it will be by the sentiment of every citizen who prefers cleanliness to filth, comfort to inconvenience, and sanitary science to the ignorance and corruption of the Police. As before mentioned, great as are the difficulties attending the work which, on account of your past course, I have the right to assume you have undertaken, success is yours if you determine to win it. There is in the Legislature a sufficient number of honest, intelligent men to beat down the Police faction if you will only rouse them to their duty. Present to them the urgent necessities for placing the Bureau of Street Cleaning under the sole direction of the Board of Health. Hold up to them the action of the European cities in that respect, and the ensuing results, and show up to them the Police Commissioners in the light of supervisors of street cleaning. If you will do that, (you well know how to,) the faint movement already begun in Albany in favor of extending the jurisdiction of the Board of Health until it embraces the Bureau of Street Cleaning, will increase in strength and activity, and overpower the Police Commissioners, even though they have $1,000,000 per year at their absolute disposal, and even though they control such legislators as sell their votes, and own the Mayor.

VETERAN STREET CLEANER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1874.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article, a few weeks ago, on the condition of the streets and railroads of Cambridge, Mass., and the comments upon it in the *Evening Post* and in the Cambridge papers, have interested me so much that even at this late day I am prompted to add my mite to the controversy.

I am a native of Cambridge, where I have lived the greater part of my life, and am in the habit of making visits there several times in the year. Your strictures upon the condition of the streets, the lack of pavements, and the lack of easy communication with Boston, are substantially just. Those who have objected to your article declare that Cambridge has horse railroads and steam railroads within its borders. This is literally true; and yet, though accurate in words, it does not convey a correct impression. The city is large in area, extending several miles in each direction, and covering more square miles than New-York did before its recent extension into Westchester. Two steam railroads—the Boston and Lowell and the Boston and Fitchburg—traverse its eastern, northern, and western borders, and there are two or three stations within its limits, but they are all a mile and a half or more from the central part of the town—that is, from the colleges. They are, therefore, accessible only to a small part of the population, and are used regularly by only a very few persons. A horse railroad runs from Boston, and dividing into several branches, traverses three or four of the main avenues of Cambridge, and to persons living on those avenues offers tolerable facilities for getting in and out of Boston. But in the early part of the forenoon and toward evening, the cars are as crowded as those of any of our city railroads at the same hours; the jam, in fact, is greater than it ever is in our New-York cars, except in very stormy weather. There are no omnibuses to relieve the pressure, and the cost of a carriage from Boston to the centre of Cambridge is about $5.

And now for the sidewalks: Within a few years a continuous brick sidewalk has been laid from the colleges to Boston, and here and there are some short pieces of a few rods in length, also paved with brick, but at least nine-tenths of the Cambridge sidewalks are of earth, which in rainy weather and in Winter when the snow melts, become quagmires of mud. The drainage is bad, and in many places after a heavy rain or a rapid thaw the streets become almost impassable. A few weeks ago I had to walk at least fifty rods on one of the main avenues to find a place where I could cross a gutter without getting up to my knees in water.

Cambridge has more than 40,000 inhabitants, and is a very wealthy city, but I venture to say there is not a city in this State of half its population or half its wealth that is not better drained and has not ten times as much pavement. In Summer this is of very little consequence; the place at that season is delightful in spite of the dust and the occasional mud. But in Winter the condition of the streets detracts from the comfort of the inhabitants to a degree that would not be tolerated anywhere else in the country in a place of similar size and resources. The introduction of plank sidewalks would, at a moderate expense, remedy in great part this evil, though probably the best remedy would be annexation to Boston, which will doubtless take place at no distant period. Cambridge by this step would get rid of its expensive and inefficient City Government, and would be in every way improved by coming under the control of the energetic and enlightened municipality of Boston.

HARVARD.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK CLAIM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It appears from the affidavit of Norton, one of the late County Court-house Commissioners, that both Palmer, the President of the Tenth National Bank, and Hall knew that the $242,000 now claimed, with several years' interest, from the County by the bank, was never advanced by the bank at all to the Court-house Commissioners, but if ever advanced to any one must have been advanced to Ingersoll, now for the first time doing the State some service. From the facts stated in Norton's affidavit it seems impossible to avoid the conclusion that both Palmer and Hall—the one an officer and the other a Director of the bank—were parties to a conspiracy to defraud the County out of this $242,000. At any rate, it seems to be a matter so serious as to call for investigation. If they are innocent the investigation will snow it. The minutes of the meetings of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, for 1871 and 1872, show the following facts with regard to the attempts to get this money from the County Treasury:

At a meeting of the board Nov. 24 1871 more than two years ago, at which were present Hall, Tweed, Stebbins, and Green, Mr. Hall moved that $500,000 New-York County Court House stock No. 5 be issued. This was to raise money to pay, among other things, this Tenth National Bank claim. The motion was defeated at that time by an adjournment, moved by Mr. Green. It came up again at the meeting of Nov. 27, 1871, and was moved again by Mayor Hall. Tweed was absent from this meeting. The motion was defeated by Controller Green's opposition and his moving for a full investigation of the expenditures for the Court House before any further stock should be issued. This delayed it until Nov. 13, 1872. Meanwhile, Tweed had gone out of office, and Mr. Van Nort had taken his place as Commissioner of Public Works. At this meeting there were present Messrs. Hall, Green, Van Nort, and Stebbins. Mr. Van Nort moved that a special meeting of the board be called on Nov. 27, 1872, to consider the subject of issuing $250,000 New-York County Court-house Stock, No. 5, for the purpose of paying the Tenth National Bank. The meeting was called for that day to consider this matter, and was adjourned without action. On Dec. 4 they met again on the same subject, and adjourned without action; and at the meeting of Dec. 12, 1872—Messrs. Hall, Van Nort, Green, and Stebbins present—Mayor Hall moved that this $250,000 stock be issued, so as to raise the money to pay this claim of the bank. The Controller moved that the consideration of the resolution to issue the stock be postponed until the whole matter of the alleged advances of the Tenth National Bank, to pay which this stock was to be issued, could be investigated and reported upon. On this motion for an investigation Messrs. Stebbins and Green voted yea. Hall and Van Nort voted nay. The Controller having thus failed to secure an investigation, then moved that the said resolution to issue said stock to pay said claim be laid upon the table indefinitely. On this motion Messrs. Green and Stebbins voted in the affirmative and Hall and Van Nort voted in the negative. It now being evident that neither the Controller nor the President of the Department of Public Parks could be induced to vote to issue stock to pay this claim until after an investigation was held, it was dropped in the Board of Apportionment, and Jan. 1, 1873, happily for the City, Hall went out of office.

W.

RAPID TRANSIT—ADVICE GRATIS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Cooper's project of buying a right of way in the "Rapid Transit" question has emboldened me to submit to you a plan which has long since seemed to me feasible. I suggest the purchase of a strip of land, 25, 75 or 100 feet wide, through the centre of the blocks, running north and south, on which space a series of arcades, iron frames, could be built, similar to Burlington, of London, or the Passage de Panorama, with succession of arcades, in Paris. On the roof of these arcades the trains can run, double or treble track, by locomotive or otherwise. Facilities for embarking in them can be had by means of staircases in the centre of every third, fourth, or even every one. Bridges over the streets will complete the way for trains. The expense, no doubt, will be large, but not as large as the project of Mr. Cooper, for the reason that property in middle of side-street blocks is not as valuable as on line of avenue. In order to reduce the expense I propose that these arcades be fitted up with stores from which a revenue can be derived. The attraction to such a railroad will cause custom for these stores, increased by the stairways being in centre of each arcade, compelling to enter and pass out by them. The bridges spanning the streets with the arcades will form a covered way from the lower end of the City to Fordham, if necessary. The sides of bridges can be high, concealing train as it passes. The telegraph company can be furnished with tasteful poles on roof of arcade, and a revenue derived from that also. The route I propose this arcade to follow is the block either east or west of Bowery and those between Third and Lexington avenues, on east side, and by any line on west side to Fifty-ninth street, where it should be brought to block between Sixth and Seventh avenues. A half circuit could be made at Fordham, enabling the train which leaves the neighborhood of Printing-house square to continue until it arrives at the Battery on west side. The high price of property below Printing-house square would be the only reason for its stopping there; otherwise it could make the complete circuit. The recent blocks caused by the snow only shows how important such a covered way would be even if the inhabitants of two adjoining blocks on each side alone used it. To prevent delay to trains by snow accumulating on roof of arcades, the rails can be elevated a foot or more, and the warmth of the arcades, the ends being closed by swinging doors, would melt the snow almost as fast as it falls, except in very severe weather. My object in addressing you is my endeavor to bring about by some means an alleviation to the daily annoyance to myself and family (general public included) by the street cars, which by my address you will see we are compelled to patronize. If my ideas require explanation, to which I can add many details. I have no objection to your giving my address to one or two you can recommend.

TRAVELER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have for a long time had in mind a plan for a street railroad which seems to me feasible. Hear it:

I would take such an avenue as the Seventh, and having excavated to a depth of, say, eight feet, and a width, say, equal to the present width of a double-track road, lay down four narrow-gauged tracks, such as are in successful operation in the West and in Wales, (less than two feet, I believe;) two tracks for northern-bound and two tracks for southern-bound trains—one for express the other for way accommodation. The locomotives for these trains can be exceedingly light, and the rails being laid upon rubber "chairs," the noise of passing trains would be slight. The excavation can be fenced in with an ornamental iron railing, and each street crossing can be bridged. In the Winter season a temporary roof can be thrown over the "cut" to prevent the drifting of snow. The passenger cars can be made wide enough to accommodate two passengers on a seat, the passenger entering the car from the side, as into a compartment car of England. The fares can be collected on entering or leaving the car, making the presence of a conductor unnecessary, except for the purpose of directing the movements of trains.

This is a rough and hasty sketch of an idea which an engineer could work into a reality that would take us from the Park to the City Hall in fifteen minutes.

BUSINESS.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME.

A meeting of the New-York Association for the Preservation of Game was held Monday evening at the residence of Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, No. 26 East Twentieth street, Royal Phelps, Esq., President, in the chair. After the transaction of some routine business the Chairman introduced Prof. Beard, of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, who delivered an interesting address on the efforts of the United States Fishery Commissioners to stock the rivers and streams of the country with fish. Seth Green, of the State Fishery Commission, detailed the operations of the Commissioners in stocking the waters of the State with bass and salmon. Mr. Phelps read a communication from Theodore W. Sterling, a member of the Executive Committee of the newly-organized Association for the Preservation of Game in the State of Missouri. This association was formed in St. Louis a short time since by a number of influential sporting gentlemen, who had read in THE TIMES of the efforts of the New-York Association for the Preservation of Game, and, having determined to emulate the example of their New-York brethren, had written to Mr. Phelps for a copy of the Game laws of the State of New-York and all available information on the subject of game preservation. The necessary information was supplied and the matter had been taken up so warmly in Missouri that the association was enabled to inclose the draft of two bills to be presented to the Legislature on the subject. The bills in question call attention to the wanton destruction of fish and game in the State, and after alluding to the immense amount of labor performed by the New-York Association for the Preservation of Game, urge the passage of stringent laws for the preservation of game, and prohibiting the sale of unclean fish and game out of season. The bills presented by the association also provide for the imposition of suitable penalties for breaches of the law, and recommend the establishment of Fishery Commissioners to restock with fish the depleted rivers of the State. The communication concludes as follows: "We are taking steps to organize branch clubs throughout the State, to act in harmony with our club here, and we are most agreeably surprised to find how strong the feeling is toward this end. We are bound to put an end to the wanton destruction of our game in and out of season, and hope by next Fall to be prepared to punish every offender. When we are fully organized and in perfect operation, I shall hope to extend to yourself and the members of your club an invitation to enjoy such field sports as you Eastern gentlemen rarely dream of if you have not shot on the prairies of this State and Illinois."

At the adjournment of the meeting the members adjourned to the supper-rooms, where a sumptuous repast had been prepared by Mr. Roosevelt. The members enjoyed themselves after their usual happy fashion until a late hour.

THE *SHIP-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.*

"OBSTRUCTION" OF PIERS BY STEAM-SHIP COMPANIES—A MELANCHOLY REPORT—THE CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ship-owners' Association was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the organization in Pine street, President Brett in the chair. Mr. R. B. Minturn, as Chairman of a committee recently appointed to oppose the passage of the bill recently introduced into the Senate by Mr. Booth in relation to the rights and privileges of steam-ship companies on wharves and piers, was called on for a report. This bill is designed to protect the companies in the erection of sheds on piers occupied by their vessels, and is opposed by ship-owners generally on the ground that it gives the steam-ship companies a monopoly of the wharves and piers so occupied. Mr. Minturn reported that the committee had visited Albany, and were strengthened in their representation by the co-operation of Mr. Van Brunt, of the Ship-Captains' Association; Mr. Marshall, Mr. Lawrence, who represented the storage interests, and other gentlemen. They were accorded a public hearing in the Senate Chamber, the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation being also present. They had been heard fully on the question, but all he could say in regard to the result of their *mission* was that the matter is at present in a very critical condition. Before they reached Albany the advocates of the bill had been working there very industriously, and unless the parties opposed to it show more vigor, the bill would likely go by default. Mr. King, Chairman of the Senate committee, said he had a personal interest in the bill, and would therefore not vote upon it, but there was little doubt that, notwithstanding this exhibition of his fair intent, his interest was so well understood that it would aid the passage of the bill. There will be a final hearing granted to the advocates and opponents of the bill at Albany to-night, (Thursday,) and while there appeared as yet to be no movement on the part of those opposed to the measure, there was not a particle of doubt but that its advocates would be present in strong force.

In reply to a question by the Chairman, whether the committee had pressed their views concerning the unconstitutionality of the bill, Mr. Minturn said that they had not, for the reason that the other side had three lawyers there, and he didn't think a layman would have much chance of success with them in debating a question of law. Senator Ganson, of Buffalo, who is on the committee, was himself an able lawyer, and he and others expressed the belief that it was not so much a question of constitutionality as of expediency. They claim that the present law as recently interpreted by the courts, is adverse to their interests, and the necessities of sustaining the steam commerce of the port is their plea. In order to combat them with any prospect of success before the committee, it must be shown that the commerce of the port is not imperilled by existing laws. The time was short, but if the shipping interests intend to make any effective effort they must do it at the final hearing at Albany to-night.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution declaring that the Ship-owners' Association respectfully protest against the bill regulating the use of piers and wharves, introduced by Senator Booth, and that, in their opinion, the provisions of the bill cannot fail to be disastrous to the commerce of the port of New-York; also, that copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Senate and Assembly.

Mr. Minturn's committee was authorized to continue their labors in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Wilson presented a report from the committee, appointed in November last, to report as to the classification of vessels by rival registers. In doing so he expressed the opinion that the report was a fair one, and moved its adoption.

The report embodied the resolution of the Board of Underwriters, indorsing the classification of the Ship-masters' Association, and recommended the adoption of that registry, better known as the Record of American Shipping.

A very long debate ensued, participated in by Messrs. Wilson, Brookman, Snow, Thurlow, Nelson, Mackey, the Chairman, and others. Those in favor of the report urged that it was needful in the highest degree that American ship-owners should have a register of their own which should be to them a standard register, and they thought none presented more favorable registers than the Record. Those who were opposed denounced this register as the child, the creation, the offspring of the underwriters themselves, and it was absurd to say that they should be allowed to classify the vessels they insured. One of the speakers pointed out that in the first 100 pages of the record there were 2,000 vessels named, only fifty of which were classified specially, and 488 not classified with any register whatever. This, in his opinion, was nothing short of a black-mailing dodge.

A motion was carried laying the report on the table, and the President suggested that it be taken from the table at the next meeting, and that the members prepare themselves more fully to consider it.

Mr. Mackey moved a reconsideration of the vote tabling the report, which was carried.

Then another debate sprung up, in which much of the old ground of argument was traversed on both sides, at the conclusion of which Mr. Brookman moved the rejection of the report. The association then adjourned.

THE NEW-JERSEY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual session of the New-Jersey Pharmaceutical Association commenced yesterday morning, at Kepler Hall, Jersey City. A very large number of druggists from all portions of the State were in attendance. The President, Mr. James Stratton, of Bordentown, delivered an able address, in the course of which he maintained that a large proportion of the fatal mistakes charged to druggists in making up prescriptions were attributable to the illegible chirography of the physicians, and to their frequent use of obsolete terms, instead of the terms employed in the pharmacopœia. He also took occasion to denounce the practice of druggists paying commissions to physicians for their patronage. The annual election for officers was held, resulting in the selection of the following: James R. Mercein, President; R. Rickey and J. De La Cour, Vice Presidents; W. Rust, Treasurer; G. H. White, Recording Secretary; C. B. Smith, Corresponding Secretary, and A. S. White, C. H. Dalrymple, W. R. Laird, and P. V. Levering, Standing Committee.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1874.

The President presented a communication from Controller Hopkins in reply to the resolution of yesterday, giving the amount of loans made under article 10 of the Constitution, at $1,000,000, which was appropriated for the new Capitol building, and no part of the same is expected to return to the State Treasury until after April 15.

THE CAPITOL APPROPRIATION.

On motion of Senator WOOD, the vote by which the appropriation of $100,000 for the new Capitol was passed was reconsidered, and the bill laid on the table.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. COE rose to a question of privilege, and referred to an article published in a Brooklyn paper criticising his (Coe's) course in voting on the Abbott-Madden case. He branded the article as a falsehood, and denied ever playing any game with Frank Spinola. He read the article at length. He had never played a game of cards since he came to Albany. While he had great respect for the press of the State, he denied the right of any newspaper correspondent to follow him (Coe) to private life and falsify his character. He therefore moved the following resolution:

Whereas, It is alleged that T. J. Dyson, a designated reporter of the Senate, in dispatches written by him and published in the Brooklyn *Argus*, has impugned the motives and maligned the private character of a member of this body; and

Whereas, Such Senator denies and avers to be maliciously false the statements made in said dispatches; and

Whereas, The continuance of a reporter so regardless of truth upon the floor of this Senate would subject any Senator at any time to slander, misrepresentation, and abuse; therefore,

Resolved, That a special committee of three to investigate the matter be appointed by the President of the Senate, with power to send for persons and papers, and that said T. J. Dyson be deprived of the privileges of this Senate until he has substantiated the statements contained in said dispatches.

Mr. LORD said this was a new case. He was aware that Congress had at times turned out reporters for telling the truth, but he knew of no case in this State. He proposed to refer the matter to the Clerk.

Mr. JACOBS argued that the Senators should be protected from the falsehoods of the press. He favored the suggestion of Senator Lord, that the matter of removing Dyson be referred to the Clerk of the Senate, with power.

NOMINATION OF DR. UPSON.

Before the question was disposed of the hour of noon arrived, and the Senate proceeded to nominate a person to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the University. Seventeen Senators named Dr. Anson J. Upson for the office, and eleven named Erastus Corning. Dr. Upson was thereupon declared duly nominated by the Senate, and Senators Kellogg and Ray were appointed a committee to inform the Assembly of the choice of the Senate.

THE PRIVILEGE QUESTION RESUMED.

The consideration of Mr. Coe's question of privilege was then resumed, and after further debate by Senators Wood, Johnson, and Gross, the resolution was adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

For the prevention of cruelty to animals.

The escheat bill of the heirs of Thomas Smith, deceased.

Messrs. Batcheller and Weed, of the Assembly, appeared at the bar of the Senate, and informed the Senate that the Assembly was ready to go into joint session for the election of a Regent of the University, when the Senate proceeded in a body to the Assembly Chamber.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

Upon the return of the Senators, Mr. LORD called up his concurrent resolution for an adjournment on March 20.

Mr. JACOBS moved to make the date April 3.

Mr. WOODIN remarked that Mr. Jacobs had unlawfully appropriated the property of Mr. Lord. He (Mr. Lord) had the matter of early adjournment patented in 1870, and it was unkind of any other Senator to interfere with Senator Lord's patented article. He moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. C. S. SPENCER—To exempt from jury duty Tellers in national and savings banks.

By Mr. HOAG—To repeal the act relative to the publication of Session laws.

By Mr. WORTH—To simplify and regulate the business of life insurance companies in the State. It provides that the policy-holders may claim on any anniversary of its issue a surrender value, to be ascertained according to the combined experience or actuary's rate of mortality, with interest at four per cent. per annum. A claim for surrender must be made within two years after the policy has ceased to be in force. The bill punishes any officer, agent, Director, or employe, who shall borrow or take money or securities of an insurance company for his own benefit, or who shall receive a commission, with a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than five years, or both. No company with aggregated risks amounting to $275,000,000 shall issue further policies. The act is to take effect July, 1874.

RESOLUTIONS.

The consideration of the resolution providing for the appointment of five Commissioners to represent the State of New-York at the Centennial Exhibition, who shall receive no compensation.

Mr. LINCOLN opposed the resolution. He said he believed this exhibition was destined to fall into the hands of a clique or ring, for their own selfish purposes and benefits. It was all very well to say this commission would involve no expense, but there was no certainty of this. He called attention to the letter of Mr. Adams, and said the exhibition would not be national in its character, but would result in benefit only to Philadelphia and perhaps only to a few of the citizens of that place.

Considerable discussion ensued.

Mr. LINCOLN moved a substitute that the present commission appoint a subcommittee to represent the State.

Mr. BEEBE spoke against the resolution, and at the conclusion of his speech there was long continued applause in the gentlemen's gallery. The Speaker ordered the gallery cleared.

Mr. BEEBE hoped the rule would not be enforced, as no notice had been given, and he promised he would refrain hereafter from occasioning a repetition of the offense.

The Speaker said he had, the other day, given notice that in case the applause was repeated in the gallery it should be cleared. The gallery was then cleared.

Mr. BEEBE then moved to add "at no expense to the State," which was adopted.

Mr. Lincoln's substitute was then adopted.

A LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED.

The Speaker presented the following:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1874.

To the Hon. Jas. W. Husted, Speaker of the Assembly:

The resolutions offered by Hon. William Batcheller, and adopted by the Assembly, tendering to me the privileges of the floor of the House, an engrossed copy of which resolutions you, in company with the clerk, had the kindness to personally present, impress me with a deep but pleasant sense of the honor they confer. I am still more profoundly impressed with a sense of Divine favor in being among the very few members elected to the Legislature in 1824, spared to become the recipient of such flattering recognition by the Legislature of 1874. Of the members of that Assembly, so far as we are informed, there are, besides myself, but three survivors. Hon. Jas. D. Mott, a highly-respected citizen of Seneca County, although upon the shady side of eighty, is in the enjoyment of mental and physical health. Hon. Jas. A. Lawrence, an eminent member of the Onondaga Bar, who is also past his eightieth year, though as blind as Belisarius, enjoys good health and is passing the evening of life cheerfully. Mr. Lawrence was again elected to the Assembly in 1837. The legislative experience of the other survivor, Mr. Quackenboss, was exceptional, he having at different periods represented four different constituencies. He was elected to the Assembly from Delaware County in 1824; from Greene County in 1829, and from New-York in 1835, and to the Senate from the Third District in 1830. He is now residing at Elizabeth, N. J. The election of 1824 brought several young men of much ability and promise into public life. In their subsequent history their aspirations were largely realized. Samuel Stevens, of Washington County, removed to Albany and devoted himself to his profession with distinguished success. Robert Monell, of Chenango, became successively a member of Congress and Circuit Judge. Ambrose L. Jordan, of Columbia, was elected to the Senate from the Third District in 1825, and chosen Attorney General in 1846, after which he removed to the City of New-York. He attained the first rank at the Bar of the Metropolis. Of the high executive and judicial officers of 1824, Hon. Enos T. Throop, now in his ninety-first year, is the only survivor. In one respect I have been privileged probably beyond any other citizen of the State. While a member of the Assembly of 1830 the Albany *Evening Journal* was established, and from that time until 1862 I was personally acquainted with each and every member. Your resolution, therefore, opens a long vista for reflection. In the seats you now occupy, so familiar to my memory, I see and hear in imagination forms and voices then elastic and eloquent, but now formless and silent. Prominent among the legislative statesmen to whom I have listened in former days were Elisha Williams, James Talmadge, James McKeowan, David B. Ogden, Peter R. Livingston, Ogden Hoffman, Thomas J. Oakley, John C. Spencer, Elisha W. King, Michael Ulshoeffer, James Mullett, Henry G. Wheaton, Azariah C. Flagg, Francis Granger, George K. Davis, Millard Fillmore, George W. Patterson, George P. Barker, Peter Gansvoort, Silas M. Stilwell, Philo C. Fullen, Samuel B. Ruggles, Francis B. Cutting, Dudley Selder, Charles L. Livingston, Charles P. Church, Michael Hoffman, John A. King, Luther Bradish, Greene C. Bronson, John A. Dix, Preston King, Abijah Mann, Willis Hall, and Sanford E. Church, &c., of the Assembly, and Abram Vanvechten, Cadwallader D. Colden, Silas Wright, John Suydam, Wm. H. Maynard, Wm. H. Seward, Albert H. Tracey, Gulian C. Verplanck, Daniel S. Dickinson, Erastus Root, A. B. Dickinson, Samuel Young, Jas. M. Cook, Benj. D. Silliman, Richard P. Martin, and Samuel Governeur, &c., of the Senate. The remains of one of my colleagues in the Assembly of 1830, Hon. Aaron Vanderpool, then of stalwart frame and stentorian voice, now repose under the sod scarcely twenty feet from the window of my library, where I am now writing. But this letter is unconsciously reaching beyond its appropriate limit. Its purpose was to convey to the members of the House over which you preside my thanks for the honor they have done me, and to express the hope that, after discharging the responsible duties of the session—duties which in the present financial condition of the State deeply concerns its welfare—in a manner alike usefully and creditably to your constituents and yourselves, you may return in health and safety to your homes and your friends.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THURLOW WEED.

The communication was read, and, on motion of Mr. Alvord, it was ordered printed.

Mr. F. G. POPE offered a resolution calling upon the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs to submit a detailed statement to the House of the business of the works under his charge. Adopted.

Adjourned.

BOSTON.

A GLANCE AT SOME FORTHCOMING NEW BOOKS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1874.

There is not much activity among the Boston publishing houses at the present moment, though some things are in course of preparation which will make a decided impression upon the world. It is not easy to learn what is impending, for a publisher is a proverbially shy mortal, and yields but coyly to the gentle pressure of questioning. At first the publisher is sure that they have nothing new in prospect, for, in fact, as his questioner must know, they do very little in the Spring. For the Fall, indeed, they have thought of; but that's a long time off. Upon reflection, there are some things which, perhaps, outsiders of literary tastes might like to know. And then follows a list as long as one's arm, including every possible style of book from the *Life of Mrs. Barbauld*, with a sketch of her times in words of one syllable, up to a new edition of *Tidd's Practice*, with notes and commentaries by a learned lawyer, recently deceased. Between these two extremes—this nadir and this zenith of print—will occur probably one special thing which will set everybody's ears tingling, and the wily publisher will drop mention of it from his lips as if it was the least interesting thing in the trade. I have during the past few days enjoyed as much communing with the heads of well-known publishing houses as the piles of snow would permit, and this has been precisely my experience. My first call was upon Messrs. Lee & Shepard. I saw one of the partners, and at first he could only think of a third edition of George L. Vose's *Manual of Railroad Engineering*. That did not seem very interesting, I suggested. "But there are new maps, my good Sir," remonstrated the publisher, "and drawings of the most recent structures of importance." I was not convinced; so he remembered that there was a new novel by Mrs. Catherine Sedgwick Washburn, entitled *The Italian Girl*. I was unmoved. "By the gifted author of *Eva*. Surely you must have read *Eva?*" I had not, and I said so. Then he mentioned that the ninth volume of Sumner's speeches, orations, &c., was just printed and in the hands of the binder. I got discouraged about this time, and presume my face showed it, for he said, "By the bye, we have in progress a rather curious work by Senator Sumner called *Prophetic Voices Concerning America*, which I think will be read with interest, and which will command a very wide circulation. I should like exceedingly to let you see part of it, but this I must not do, nor can I even tell you more of its nature than you can glean from the title, but I believe, as far as I have any knowledge of books, that this will prove a remarkable work." And this was all I could elicit from the stony-hearted man concerning the *magnum opus*. I questioned in vain, and did not even obtain the least clue. I know not whether 'tis in prose, or rhyme, or in blank verse. It may be in strophes and antistrophes, the Senator seer speaking on one side, and the goddess of Columbian liberty on the other in a sort of rhyming debate, in which to a dead certainty the lady will get beaten.

Besides this mysterious volume Lee & Shepard are about to bring forth a very valuable accession to art-libraries—being a catalogue of casts from the antique, with full explanations and details. This is the work of Mr. William T. Brigham, a gentleman who has been actively engaged in the development of art knowledge in this country. He stored up the materials for his book during his travels on the Continent, and has seen and studied the major part of the fifteen hundred casts which figure in his catalogue. The book will be a quarto, adorned with some seventy-two photographic illustrations, and will be a real addition to our standard works. It is by no means a mere compendium, though it takes somewhat that form, but the introduction is very full and contains valuable information. The author does his best to teach the public the fact perfectly well known to artists, that the most admired antiques are, nineteen times out of twenty, copies of superb originals that have passed away forever. The Gothic battle-ax and the Mongol weapons of the Huns were probably the instruments of destruction in the great majority of cases. Here and there one may find a figure which an enthusiast will claim to be original, but the cases are rare. The industry of the author will best be exemplified by the casts of Venus, of which he mentions no less than forty-five. He gives illustrations of the most noted, the Milo, the Cnidos, the Arlesian, the Medici, the Genitrix, the Townley, and the Anadyomene. One of the originals he analyzes, and finds it to be made up of fragments of other statues. The head is in Greco-duro, the torso and base in Pentalic marble, and to these have been added legs and drapery. The arms and the feet are modern. The drapery is knotted at the waist, but is carelessly thrown back to display the legs from mid-thigh down. The left hand holds an unguent vase, the right raises one of her tresses. This is the famous "Venus at her Toilet" of the Vatican Gallery.

Messrs. Lee & Shepard continue their usual publications of the works of Rev. Elijah Kellogg, the *Elm Island Stories*. A new one of this series, called the *Fisher Boys of Pleasant Cove*, is to be brought out immediately, and will, doubtless, be eagerly seized upon by the boys, who, if not nautical themselves, like to read of those who are. The girls have not been forgotten, for a maidenhood series has been inaugurated, of which the first work will be *Running to Waste*, which appeared in *Oliver Optic's Magazine*. Besides all these, this firm has to be working night and day to get up their stock, for they lost 150,000 books in the fire. They change next month and go into a splendid store on Franklin street, near Washington. The firm of Osgood & Co. are on the same street, two blocks higher up.

This house, having sold the *Atlantic Monthly* and *Every Saturday*, is devoting itself in a great measure to the heliotype process of engraving and works connected with it. In the publishing line there will be nothing absolutely new, save Frothingham's *Life of Theodore Parker*. Mr. Parton's *Life of Jefferson* will appear shortly, but that has been seen already in the *Atlantic*. In April, Chas. D. Warner's *Baddech*, now publishing in the same magazine, will appear in book form. So, also, Mr. Aldrich's *Prudence Palfrey* will be published in June. Though it is true that this is not a grand display of literature, the house makes up for this by its artistic productions. Among these are some pleasing and valuable works on architecture, such as *Examples of Modern Architecture, Lienard's Decorations, Art Foliage for Sculpture and Decoration*. Without referring to the solid character of these as writings, it is but just to call special attention to the perfect character of the illustrations. The heliotype process is not yet thoroughly developed, and to affirm its thorough success would be folly. There are many who think it can never do high artistic work in a satisfactory way. There are others who believe that its power of development is practically illimitable. But, with regard to architectural illustrations, it is just what is required, and it reproduces with a fidelity and a beauty which are truly surprising. Osgood & Co. have also published a series of portfolios—reproductions by the heliotype of the engravings in the Gray collection. These comprise works by Rembrandt, by Albert Durer, by William Blake, and the famous Toschi engravings of the frescos of Coreggio and Parmigrand. There is also a reproduction of a valuable study of five paintings of Raphael by the Chevalier Bonnemaison, with critical notes by Emeric David. It may truthfully be said that the success of the process in the reproduction of the finest engravings is something marvelous. It renders with undeviating fidelity all lines, no matter how delicate, and this will explain why the Toschis have been reproduced so beautifully. Of course, there must be a legitimate doubt whether its success would be as pronounced in the effort to reproduce engravings where effects are produced in other ways. Probably the heliotype could never adequately reproduce the most powerful of Gustave Doré's works, because the effects there are got by masses of light and shade. Still the Rembrandts are most exquisite, and they offer considerable difficulties. The most curious of the portfolios is that of Blake's Illustrations to the Book of Job. The manner of handling of the artist is not unlike Cruikshank, though not so excessively minute. But the imagination which conceived the illustrations must have been a peculiar one. Though some of the scenes are awful, though there is real power exhibited in every one of the series, there is an element of the familiar and the grotesque which irresistibly provokes a smile. Blake was a man of great genius, however, and, in spite of this drawback, the portfolio is well worthy the attention of the curious. It is not bad for us, by any means, to get a hint occasionally of the way in which we misjudge our contemporaries. At the time the artist drew these peculiar forms he had hordes of admirers, who thought him a Michael Angelo, and at that very time Turner was a bondslave to engravers, unnoticed and unknown.

The firm is continuing to reproduce the treasures of the Gray collection, which comprises admirable engravings from the hands of Toschi, Raphael Morgen, Mandel Anderloni, Muller, Stermla, and others. But they have exhausted all the works which were capable of being combined into separate portfolios, and will now probably have miscellaneous sets of one dozen, or two dozen, as shall seem fit. The price is a mere trifle, when compared to the cost of engravings; and really when one compares the reproduction side by side with the original, one is at a loss to find any perceptible difference. It must, however, be steadily borne in mind that the finest engravings are line engravings, and that the heliotype can reproduce them perfectly. With others its success may be less pronounced. But the interest in many of the old masters is limited to an æsthetic few, and if this process be what it is claimed to be, the house of Osgood & Co. should reproduce some of the charming modern engravings, especially the German wood-cuts, which are, in every sense of the term, artistic gems. Up to this moment this has not been attempted, as the Gray collection has been quite an undertaking. But soon, it is to be hoped, an effort will be made to reproduce those woodland scenes engraved so exquisitely at Dusseldorf some years ago.

Little, Brown & Co. are publishers of very solid books, indeed, and seldom give to the world anything that is not in at least ten volumes. In the course of the year, somewhere about May probably, they will produce the concluding volume of *Bancroft's History of the United States*. As this work is well known, and indeed ranks as the highest classic in American literature, the public will be glad to learn that it will be at length completed. The firm has also in preparation, to be issued this month, another semi-historical work by Francis Parkman, called *The Old Régime in Canada*. It is one of a series of works concerning North America which have been published from time to time. Several of these have attracted marked attention, especially the *Jesuits in North America*, and the *Pontiac Conspiracy*. These have received the applause of the most discerning critics, and have taken a place among standard works. Mr. Parkman is a delver among musty records, and has the ability to present agreeably the discoveries he makes from the mouldering papers of State libraries. He seems to have a special interest in Canadian matters, and a special aptitude of delineation for the strange and heroic French characters who play so important a part in its early times. But this may be considered light reading when compared to what the firm has on hand to be presently published. The most important of these weighty matters is a United States Digest of Decisions in the various Courts from the Earliest Period to the Year 1870. After that period each year will have its volume. There is a digest already in existence, but it is too bulky for use, being in thirty-one volumes. The present book will be so completely digested as to be only in twelve volumes. There will be considerable improvement in the rearrangement, but there are no omissions or condensations to an injurious degree. The first volume is now ready, and the appearance of the second is announced for April. Another big work on hand is a *History of North American Birds*, prepared by Prof. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, and Dr. Thomas M. Brewer, with the assistance of Mr. Robert Ridgway, a distinguished ornithologist of Illinois. The publishers speak of it as a cheap work, but as it is in four quarto volumes, each of which is $20, it will be strictly a library book. Audubon's work will immediately suggest itself to the readers of THE TIMES, but the fact is that the United States is a pretty wide country, and though that author gave up almost his life to collecting information on the subject, many points escaped him. This was especially true with regard to the breeding seasons, the character of the nests and eggs, and of the young of water birds and of birds of prey. The assistance which the writers have received from the Smithsonian Institute has enabled them to present the fullest details, and there is every reason to believe that in this work the science of ornithology will be fully represented on the one hand, while on the other such interesting facts will be adduced as will not fail to charm the general reader. As a specimen of the care and patience with which facts have been investigated I cannot do better than give a little extract about the Californian woodpecker, the Melanerpes formicivorus or Picus formicivorus. As its name implies, it catches insects, but it has other peculiarities. "Dr. Heerman describes it as among the noisiest as well as the most numerous of the woodpeckers of California. He speaks of it as catching insects on the wing after the manner of a fly-catcher, and mentions its very extraordinary habit of digging small holes in the bark of the pine and the oak, in which it stores acorns for its food in Winter. One of these acorns is placed in each hole, and is so tightly fitted or driven in that it is with difficulty extracted. Thus the bark of a large pine, forty or fifty feet high, will present the appearance of being closely studded with brass nails, the heads only being visible. These acorns thus stored serve not only the woodpecker, but other hungry birds as well who trespass without struggle on the acorn preserve. These statements of Dr. Heerman gave rise to a great conflict of opinions, and some discredited the facts, but they were too well authenticated. Too many naturalists have been eye-witnesses of the performance. Among them was Mr. J. K. Lord, who, however, never found an acorn that had been eaten, nor a trace of vegetable matter in the stomachs of the birds, and therefore the whole matter remained a complete mystery for which he was able to offer no solution. But M. De Saussure, a Swiss naturalist, noticed some peculiar facts with regard to the Mexican woodpecker. The slopes of a volcanic mountain, near Purte, were covered with immense beds of the agave and larger growths of yucca, but without any other shrub or tree. It was a silent, barren wilderness, yet swarming with woodpeckers. A circumstance so unusual prompted him to stop and investigate. He noticed the birds flying to the stalks of the agave, attacking them with their beaks and then repeating the performance on the blades of the yuccas. He examined these stalks and found them riddled with holes, placed irregularly one above another. On cutting open a stalk, the hollow cavity in the centre was filled with the acorns, and on these the birds had been feeding. The labor necessary to enable the birds to collect these stores must be very great, for there are no oak-trees near to this mountain, the nearest being thirty miles off. So the storing of each acorn necessitated a flight of sixty miles. Dr. C. T. Jackson sought to account for these interesting facts by the supposition that the acorns chosen were wormy, and that the birds ate only the worms. But this is not so, for not only do they not choose special acorns, but Dr. Canfield, of Monterey, Cal., has seen them following their storing instinct so blindly that they have inserted small pebbles into the holes. The trees selected are usually the sugar-pine, and it sometimes happens that the wood and bark having grown over the holes, logs so filled with stones have been taken to the lumber mill and have broken the saws. Without venturing to present an explanation of facts that have appeared so contradictory to naturalists, it may be assumed that the woodpeckers do eat the acorns when they cannot get insects. It may be that the instinct so to provide originated in such countries as Mexico and Central America, and that the bird, dispersed over a wide area, preserves the function which is no longer requisite."

Roberts Brothers have not much either in hand or in prospect. Miss Ella Frothingham, sister of the Reverend, has translated Lessing's *Laocoon*, and it will appear immediately. They reprint, however, *Records of a School*—a curious work, printed thirty years ago under somewhat peculiar circumstances. Elizabeth Peabody, who is so well known in connection with Kindergartens, went every day to the school of Bronson Alcott, father of the author of *Little Women*, &c. She took down in short-hand the record of everything that transpired, believing Mr. Alcott's method to be the only way to teach truly. What that method was is well known to the world from Miss Alcott's story of *Little Men*, as the Professor's school there is a genuine portraiture of her father's establishment. The reproduction of this record will doubtless be hailed with general interest, for it is undeniable that the genius of Bronson Alcott did much to pave the way for Froebel in America. The firm is also reprinting two English works, *Old Masters and their Pictures* and *Modern Painters and their Paintings*. Reprinting is a nice word but sometimes I think it means piracy. I hope the author, an English lady, Sarah Tytler, will benefit in some way by this edition, which will undoubtedly have a large sale here. They also reprint two English novels, one of Russian court life in the eighteenth century, by Sir Arthur Helps. This one will certainly, if well treated, prove very interesting. Its title, *Ivan De Biron*, gives a hint of what may be looked for.

At the Riverside Press they have some good things on hand. Clara Erskine Clements' *Handbook of Legendary and Mythological Art*, published two years ago, has run to an eighth edition, which is just out. Her recent work, *Painters, Sculptors, Architects, and Engravers*, which came out in December, was so popular that the large edition was exhausted in a fortnight, and a new one appears simultaneously with the above-named work. There is no necessity for much analysis to discover the source of this popularity. The lady has a discriminating mind and excellent taste. She has no attempt at originality, her works being simple compilations; but the admirable manner in which she has sifted and worked down huge volumes into her octavo is a proof of singular literary ability. Her works are digests of artistic literature very well conceived and excellently arranged. She has her favorites, certainly, and gives to some of them considerable space, but then they are deserving of it. No one will grudge the space given to Michael Angelo and Raffaelle, though others, who have their favorites, would like, perhaps, a little more space for them. Her remarks on deceased American artists, are in general correct and clear, without prejudice and without partiality, for her favorites are all Romans, or Florentines, or Venetians. As a book of reference, Mrs. Clements' second work will be universally accepted. Her idea of adding illustrations of some of the most noted works is a sensible one, and lends to the book an unusual amount of attraction. Another work of great merit published by this firm is Arthur Gilman's *First Steps in History*. This gentleman is well known in literature by his two previous works, *First Steps in Literature* and *Seven Historic Ages*. His new book is intended, I should think, as a text-book for schools, and will very well answer that purpose, though I cannot accept it as *the* book. But when one remembers the frightful books that are put into the hands of young students to teach them history, one cannot but be grateful to Mr. Gilman for his clear and interesting work. Mangnall's *Questions on History* are simply maddening, and Bedford's *Questions* are ridiculous. The latter work is not very well known on this continent, but has been an instrument of torture for many years in England. It was the idea of the author to convey chronology in verse, so that the rhyme might assist the memory, and he produced an article of this nature:

> "Twenty-six eighty, so the fable sings,
> Hails Inachus, the first of Grecian Kings."

Mr. Gilman is an immense advance upon previous efforts in the clearness of his method, but it is annoying to think that a man should write on such a topic and exclude from his mind all the labors of Niebuhr, Heeren, Bunsen, and others. Why should the young historian learn a pack of lies about the origin of Rome simply because they have been recorded by Cornelius Nepos and Livy. We know with the certainty of absolute knowledge that the accounts given in all school-books are incorrect, and yet every day a new one is produced as faulty as the others. Mr. Gilman's work is specially sinful because the arrangements and method are so good that the students will probably retain a great part of it, only to find out as they advance in knowledge that they have learned lies. Besides these pleasant books the Riverside Press has its heavy weights. There is an excellent work on Life and Accident Insurance Reports, by Melville M. Bigelow, containing all the published cases prior to 1871. This work has been heartily indorsed by legal luminaries and will be a standard reference. Besides this there is a new edition of *Chitty on Contracts*, much enlarged, by Hon. J. C. Perkins. This, I believe to be one of those cheerful works whose study by young lawyers leads to the consumption of large quantities of bromide of potassium. It is one of the things that must be read. When we consider that the first edition had only 300 pages, and that the present has 1,200, and that the young student of law must read it all, we get a glimpse of the agony of the publishers' minds when they consented to issue it. For Hurd & Houghton are kind-hearted men, and young Houghton is destined for the law, so that the publication of this enormous tome is an act rivaling that of Brutus ordering his son to execution. I hope that young Houghton will survive it. For my own part, their book of *Butterflies* is more up to my standard. The first volume of *Edwards on Butterflies* has already appeared, and the first part of the second volume is in preparation. The number of parts to complete the second teme will be twenty-five, with each part on two beautifully-colored lithographs, painted by Miss Mary Peart, of Piladelphia. The cost of each volume is thirty dollars, and I understand that Mr. Edwards does not quite know how many volumes will be required to place this important topic properly before the public. The author is a Virginian gentleman, who has devoted his life to the subject, and who is so thoroughly versed in it that his book will undoubtedly be accepted by foreign scientists as the standard of American entomology. GAR.

THE JEWISH RIGHT OF BURIAL.

An interesting argument took place in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Barrett, involving the rights of parties in relation to interments in Jewish burial grounds. The matter came up on an application made by Mr. Henry Morrison, on behalf of Benrimo and others, for an injunction to restrain the Congregation Shearith Israel from permitting or effecting the disinterment of a body of a child buried in the burial grounds of the congregation. In his argument to the court Mr. Morrison gave a statement of the circumstances out of which the litigation has arisen, as follows:

> The defendant owns a piece of real estate on Long Island devoted to the purposes of a cemetery. The members of the congregation have a claim to two modes of burial, one being in rows in a miscellaneous common lot, and the other in separate plots. On payment of the charge by defendant for digging and filling the grave insures a right to burial in the miscellaneous row; that of burial in plots is qualified, and accords to any seat-holder in the house of worship, who has not married out of the pale, the right, on payment to defendant of a certain sum, to select, with its consent, a plot in area sufficient for the number of graves required, and thereupon such seat-holder becomes vested with the exclusive privilege of burial within such plot, provided the parties to be buried therein shall be at the time of decease entitled to interment in the cemetery generally; and in this respect the defendant retains control over all the plots notwithstanding payment therefor.
>
> Barrow Benrimo, now deceased, prior to his marriage, purchased of defendant a qualified privilege, and made a selection of a plot, and during his lifetime collateral to his kindred were buried therein. Moses S. Cohen having married Benrimo's sister, and died, his remains were buried in the same plot. Benrimo having married, left at his death a widow and minor child now aged between six and seven years, and was himself buried in the same lot. After his death his sister (Cohen's widow,) married one of the plaintiffs, Leinkauf. In December, 1873, Ella, a child of the marriage of Cohen with Benrimo's sister, died, and her stepfather, Leinkauf, applied to the defendant for her burial beside the remains of her deceased father, Cohen. Defendant entertained the application, passed upon it, received the compensation from the plaintiff, Leinkauf, for interment, and in January, 1874, she was interred accordingly. The defendant now threatened to exhume the remains of the child, and to prevent that the injunction is sought.
>
> The threatened disinterment, it appears, was the result of objections by the son of the original lot-holder, made through his guardian, to the burial of the child Ella therein.
>
> The complicated questions involved were argued at great length, it being contended on the part of plaintiff that even if it be contended that any privilege as to the remains to be buried in this plot has descended to the surviving issue of the deceased purchaser, the child, being but seven years of age, is incapable of exercising any election in the premises; that the defendant having granted the right of sepulchre to the remains of the little girl, and having the right to make such grant, any disturbance or removal would be unlawful, a wanton disregard of the right of sepulchre, and a violation of the statute.
>
> Albert Cardozo contended in opposition, that defendant had parted with title to the plot to the original purchaser, who took the exclusive right to burial subject to the rules of the Church; that the child of the deceased owner had a right to object to the burial of Ella therein, and he, if any one, not the congregation, should be restrained. Decision reserved.

THE ABSCONDING TREASURER OF JERSEY CITY.

Chief of Police Champney, of Jersey City, received a telegram, yesterday morning, from H. W. Hendricks, Chief of Police of Charleston, S. C., announcing that Hamilton, the defaulting City Treasurer, could be arrested in that city, and asking the amount of the reward offered. The authorities of Jersey City have discovered that the charter does not empower them to offer any reward, and an effort is now being made to have a special act passed by the Legislature removing that disability. Inspector of Police Murphy started for Charleston early yesterday morning in pursuit of Hamilton.

FRANCE.

THE APOCRYPHAL BULL—ADVICE TO AMERICANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 23, 1874.

Every one will remember, I presume, the noise recently made about a reputed bull to be issued by Pope Pius IX., ordering a change in the Roman conclave in order to simplify the election of a Pope. I have shown what formalities are now necessary. This document (or what purported to be a copy of it) was purchased by Prince Bismarck for 10,000 florins, and brought out in the Cologne *Gazette* for the purpose of influencing the Prussian elections. Whether the above sum was really paid, or whether M. De Bismarck was a willing dupe because he had an interest in being duped at the moment, is more than I can say; but I recall the circumstances in order to explain a very clever piece of criticism and research. The *Voce della Verità* of the 20th January, contains an article upon the purported bull, the author of which is said to be a very powerful and well-known Roman prelate. He has given the apocryphal document, and put within quotation marks the passages textually taken from the bull *cum hos superiori anno*, dated Nov. 13, 1798. It results from this examination that out of 173 lines published by the Cologne *Gazette*, 121 are bodily taken from the bull of Pius VI. Nevertheless the belief is general that a bull has been written by Pius IX., intended to give him the means of designating his successor, and if such a document is sprung upon the world one of these days, it will be curious to note how many lines of it have been taken from the *cum hos superiori anno*, for there is still a suspicion that the man who sold the bull had the reading of it, and then wrote it out from memory with the aid of Pius VI.

RECENT TRAGEDIES.

The assassins of the Canton of Limours have been arrested, and under singular circumstances. For many weeks M. Claude and the best detectives from the Rue de Jerusalem have been constantly engaged upon this case, and although a few persons had been arrested on suspicion no proofs were obtained to furnish the slightest clue. On Sunday the rural postman, who goes on foot from Limours to Angervillers and other villages in the vicinity of Brissous-Forges, did not appear at the accustomed hour. At once the rumor spread that he had been assassinated by the band. The gendarmes were sent out in search of the facteur, and found the poor devil dead and hanging by the neck to a tree. As he was upon his knees it was seen that this was a case of voluntary suicide. In the pockets of the postman was found a letter in which he declared that he was innocent of the frightful crimes which had desolated the district, but was yet able to designate the assassins. Then followed the names of one Lebœuf, a butcher, actually at work in Paris; his father-in-law, of Limours, and three others belonging to different villages. To this was joined a few recommendations about his children, who would thus be left orphans. Lebœuf is a man of forty-four years, strongly built, and with a look of cruelty which could not escape any one. Perhaps his profession gave a hard look to his face, but as a general thing, I have been inclined to believe, butchers have rather a jolly look than otherwise. Whether or not the Police have any proof to sustain this post-mortem denunciation is more than I can say, but it is very probable that they have, since after the arrest of the individuals named, the persons previously arrested on presumption were immediately released. No details concerning them have yet been given, and none will be until they have been interrogated.

ADVICE TO AMERICANS.

Last night I witnessed the discomfiture of two young American ladies, who evidently got themselves into a mess by not understanding the customs of the country. They entered the Café Tortoni, Boulevard des Italiens, unaccompanied, and the waiter declined to serve them with ice-cream. They were politely told that it was the rule of the establishment not to serve ladies alone, and they were obliged to pass out under the gaze of a large number of ladies and gentlemen sitting at the tables. Their faces showed that they were honest girls, and that they were intensely humiliated. They thought that they could enter here and eat their ice as comfortably and securely as at many establishments on Broadway. The Café Tortoni is one of the most respectable places in Paris, and its ices are famous. They are found on the tables of the aristocratic and official world at all grand dinners, and in a word they are delicious. This is one of the few places in the city where gentlemen go with their wives. This reputation for respectability could never be kept up except by making it an inexorable rule not to serve ladies unaccompanied, for if one were allowed there would be no excuse for refusing another, and as all the habitués of Tortonis are rich or well-to-do, the demimonde would soon make that a favorite rendezvous. On each side are cafés where a dozen women of the boulevards can be seen at all times, and it is just for that reason that no American woman would enter there. The respectable places are only kept so by making this rule inexorable. American girls are apt to think that they can take care of themselves in any part of the world, and that may be true if they conform to the customs of the country in which they are; but here two American girls cannot go out unaccompanied at 9 o'clock in the evening, to get ice-cream, without being liable to a *mauvais quart' d'heure*. In fine, with all due deference to those who think otherwise, I do not think that American girls should promenade the streets of Paris at night without a gentleman protector. I may render a service to some one by saying that the respectable cafés do not serve ladies alone, and I cannot imagine that American girls would enter the other sort, except by error or ignorance. Accompanied by a gentleman they are just as free from insult or annoyance as in their own houses.

PERSECUTION OF THE PRESS.

The stringency of the Government with regard to the press is bringing about a most curious state of things. Everybody seems anxious to prosecute a newspaper, and the newspapers are beginning to try their hands upon each other. Even this is an improvement on the duel system. Yesterday one journal said that a contemporary was about to stop publication, and suit was entered at once to see whether the credit of a paper could be attacked in this fashion. One journalist having said that the *Figaro's* subscription fund had not been properly distributed, M. De Villemessant prosecuted him and was non-suited for his pains. But the most curious affair is that of M. De Lacy, author of a play called the "Borgne," (one-eyed.) At one moment a director had no piece on hand, and this was offered by M. De Lacy, who, after having written a drama a quarter of a century ago, turned his talents to the work of school-keeping. Rather hastily, perhaps, the piece was accepted, but the moment it was in rehearsal the director saw that it would not do. The actors ridiculed it and showed bad humor. M. De Lacy refusing to withdraw his drama, the director stopped it and was prosecuted. The author got judgment, and the director was condemned to bring out the piece. One can imagine the ridicule that was heaped upon it. The artists played with ill-will; they made it as ridiculous as possible; and the critics all laughed at it as a piece of extravagant stupidity. But, although nearly ruined by it, the director had to keep the piece on to the end of the specified time. Then M. De Lacy attacked the press. The *Gaulois* received the first favor, sent by a *huissier* upon *papier timbré*. The law of 1822, in such cases made and provided, says that a person attacked shall have the right of replying, provided always that his reply does not exceed double the number of lines in the attack. The critique was composed of three hundred lines. Hence M. De Lacy took six hundred lines from his play, got judgment, sent it by the bailiff, who ordered its insertion in the *Gaulois*. M. Tarbé refused, saying that the criticism of a play in which the author was not personally attacked could not come under this law; but, nevertheless, the case has to be tried, and will probably come up to-morrow.

THE SIMMONS MURDER TRIAL.

The effort to obtain a jury for the trial of John E. Simmons was renewed yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Two jurors were obtained Tuesday, leaving some thirty of the panel in the box. There was a large crowd in the lobbies, but the janitors kept the Court-room tolerably clear up to the time when Judge Brady took his seat. When Simmons was brought in his wife and little girl came in with him, and took their seats beside him. After a very brief delay the uninteresting work of impaneling a jury was resumed. Emanuel Steiner came near passing the principal challenge, but after quite a long examination said he had objections to capital punishment, and was excused. Jesse Combs, who had once formed an opinion and afterward changed it, was accepted as third juror. He is a dealer in feed at Nos. 23 and 24 Pitt street. Benjamin Rapak, of No. 44 West Fifty-second street, dealer in fancy furs, was accepted, with very little examination by either side, as fourth juror. John N. Bradley was excused on principal challenge. James S. McIndo passed both challenges, but was challenged peremptorily by the defense. Hugh G. Kelly had recently talked about the matter and was excused. Thomas Hindley was excused by consent. Manuel T. Bolmar was excused for sickness. William Ettinger had been on the United States Grand Jury, through which he had learned Simmons and Duryea's employment. He had also been on one or two juries in capital cases which had rendered verdicts of guilty. Though he passed two challenges the defence rejected him. Leopold Wise was rejected for his objections to capital punishment. Henry Vanholland, ex-produce dealer, residing at No. 217 East Twenty-third street, had no feeling one way or the other, but was challenged peremptorily by Mr. Phelps. Charles S. Knight, baker, of No. 250 Hudson street, passed all challenges, and was sworn in as fifth juror. Henry C. Park thought he had expressed a casual opinion about the time of the occurrence in allusion to their business, that it was diamond cut diamond, but at present had no opinion about the case. His wife was in some way, he hardly knew how, connected with the Duryea family. He had a prejudice against the business in which Duryea and Simmons were engaged, but no personal bias in a case like this against the prisoner. He was challenged peremptorily by the defense.

Thomas Weldon, No. 328 East Forty-ninth street, the next man on the stand, had a conversation with a person yesterday about the case. While in the outer room, a man came up and asked: "Do you think this man will be hung?"

Mr. Graham—What's that?

Mr. Weldon (aloud)—Will this person be hung? [Laughter.] I said I couldn't tell.

To Mr. Phelps—I don't know who the man was.

Mr. Graham—Don't direct the juror's attention in our direction.

Mr. Phelps—I'll direct his attention where I please.

Mr. Graham—Don't direct his attention in this direction. I protest against it.

Mr. Phelps—I'll direct it where I please.

Mr. Graham—I object to that. Why don't you direct it in the direction of Peter Duryea?

Mr. Phelps—Don't interrupt me, if you please.

Mr. Graham—There was a case recently in which a Police Captain had his emissaries going around to damage the prisoner.

Mr. Phelps—Don't interrupt me, if you please.

Judge Brady—There is no evidence whatever that there is anything of the kind in this case.

Mr. Graham—I object to those mysterious looks in his direction.

Judge Brady—He has a right to look where he pleases.

Mr. Phelps (laughing)—There is nothing very attractive to look at in that direction. [Laughter.] Mr. Weldon was sworn in as sixth juror.

Charles W. Palmer, drugs, No. 35 Madison street, was sworn as the seventh juror.

Alfred Benjamin would hesitate to inflict capital punishment except in a very bad case. He was excused.

The panel having been exhausted, Judge Brady directed another panel to be summoned, and the court adjourned.

THE ELECTIONS ON STATEN ISLAND.

The results in the town elections on Staten Island are given below. It will be seen that only a moderate vote was cast in any of the five towns, and there was no special excitement:

Castleton.—For Supervisor—Richard Christopher, Dem., received 793 votes; Vermeule, Rep., 697; Christopher's majority, 96. Tax Collector—Hart, Dem., 767; Seaton, Rep., 714; Hart's majority, 53. For Assessor—Quinn, Dem., 678; Hurley, Rep., 774; Hurley's majority, 96. For Justice of the Peace—Langton, Dem., 685; Corbett, Rep., 687; majority for Corbett, 2.

Middletown.—For Supervisor—Frederick White, Dem., 492; M. J. Methfessel, Rep., 349; majority for White, 143. For Assessor—Wyant, Dem., 482; Drummond, Rep., 408; majority for Wyant, 74. Gonand, the Democratic candidate for Assessor to fill vacancy, was elected by a majority of 92 over Siersema, Rep. For Collector, Kohnson, Dem., 352; Van Pelt, Rep., 485; Van Pelt's majority, 133. For Justice of the Peace—Tieman, Dem., 399; Wood, Rep., 368; Tieman's majority, 31.

Westfield.—For Supervisor—Henry H. Seguine, Rep., 492; Jacob M. Gwin, Dem., 459; Seguine's majority, 33. For Town Clerk—Lafarge, Rep., 491; Cole, Dem., 469; Lafarge's majority, 22. For Collector—Russell, Rep., 470; Decker, Dem., 484; Decker's majority, 14. For Assessor—Butler, Rep., 258; Winant, Dem., 260; Winant's majority, 2. For Justice of the Peace—Oakley, Rep., 485; Winant, Dem., 471; majority for Oakley, 14. For Commissioner of Highways—Cole, Rep, 492; Duboise, Dem., 493; majority for Dubois, 1.

Southfield.—For Supervisor—Henry Metcalfe, Dem., 272; George H. Greenfield, Rep., 326; majority for Greenfield, 54. For Town Clerk—Whelehan, Dem., 228; Marsh, Rep., 360; majority for Marsh, 132. For Assessor, long term—Doyle, Dem., 260; Egbert, Rep., 326; majority for Egbert, 66. For Assessor, short term—Parkinson, Dem., 311; Kaltenmerer, Rep., 277; Parkinson's majority, 34. For Justice of the Peace—Meehan, Dem., 308; Howard, Rep., 263; majority for Meehan, 25. For Collector—Clawsen, Dem., 306; Prier, Rep., 279; majority for Clawsen, 27.

Northfield.—For Supervisor—Garrett P. Simonson, Democrat, 639; Freeman Winant, Republican, 376; majority for Simonson, 265. For Town Clerk—Simonson, Democrat, 612; Dupuy, Republican, 365; majority for Simonson, 247. For Collector—Barton, Democrat, 588; Dupuy, Republican, 272; majority for Barton, 316. For Justice of the Peace, long term—Simonson, Democrat, 461; Victory, Republican, 396; majority for Simonson, 75. For Justice, to fill vacancy—Middlebrook, Democrat, 518; Washburn, Republican, 467; majority for Middlebrook, 51. For Assessor—Drake, Democrat, 480; Simonson, Republican, 385; majority for Drake, 95.

The votes for the minor offices in all the towns ranged about the same as those given above. The names of a large number of the candidates were on the "People's" tickets.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge Blatchford rendered a decision in the bankruptcy case of Walter P. Long and Albert B. Corey. The decision is based upon section 36 of the Bankruptcy law, which proves that—

> "Where two or more persons, who are partners in trade, shall be adjudged bankrupts, either on petition of each or any one of the partners, the joint stock and property of the copartnership, and also all the separate estates of each of them shall be taken, and that the net proceeds of the joint stock shall be appropriated to pay creditors of the co-partnership, and if there shall be any balance of the separate estates of any partner after the payment of his separate debts, such balance shall be added to the joint stock for the payment of the joint creditors, and if there shall be any balance of the joint stock after payment of joint debts, such balance shall be divided and appropriated to and among the separate estates of the several partners, according to their respective rights and interest therein, and as it would have been if the partnership had been divided without any bankruptcy, and the same so applied to the separate estate of each partner shall be applied to the payment of separate debts."

In December, 1869, Walter P. Long and Albert B. Corey, the bankrupts, by mutual agreement dissolved the partnership existing between them, Corey further agreeing to assign to Long his interest in all the debts payable to the late firm and his interest in the property, effects, capital, and good will of the firm, and that Long should pay all debts against the firm and hold Corey free from all claim thereto. On the 13th of January, 1870, Corey brought suit against Long, in which a receiver was appointed of the property which had been the copartnership property of the late firm. On the 22d of April, 1870, William McFarlane, as a creditor of the late firm, commenced proceedings in the court against them to have them adjudged in involuntary bankruptcy, whereon they were adjudged bankrupts, on the 30th of April, 1870, and William P. Buckmaster was appointed assignee. McFarlane in his petition sets forth, as his claims against the copartnership the amount of five promissory notes made by the firm and one note made individually by Long. The five notes amounted to $2,948 54, and the sixth to $3,695 12, and McFarlane's proof of debt against the bankrupts show that the notes were given to him for merchandise sold to the firm. On application of three individual creditors of Long proceedings were taken to re-examine the proofs of McFarlane's debt against the separate estate of Long, and the question for the court to decide was whether the funds in the hands of the assignee were to be directed to the payment of joint debts or the individual debts of Long. The decision of the court in the case is that the fund received by the assignee from the receiver constitutes, and is to be treated and distributed as, a part of the separate estate of Long and McFarlane, in respect to the debts originally incurred by Walter P. Long & Co., and afterward assumed by Long, and is entitled to be admitted to the list of Long's separate creditors, and to share in the dividends of Long's separate estate.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Thursday, Feb. 12: Nos. 100, 104, 65, 103, 105, 5, 13, 60.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—29, Fraser vs. Doane, &c.; 54, Winchell vs. Winchell; 55, Same vs. Same; 73, Jones vs. Mayor, &c., New-York; 164, Holyok, &c., vs. Adams; 191, Hunt, &c., vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 194, McCallum, &c., vs. Strong; 202, Keenan vs. Waverly Paper Mills; 204, Wolcott vs. Crosby; 218½, Dambman vs. Butterfield; 250, Devoe vs. Nutter; 251, Same vs. same; 280, Scott et al. vs. Thornton; 283, Van Riper vs. Tweed, Jr.; 291, Sewoss vs. Wood; 292, Starin et al. vs. Weizel; 293, Lochenmeyer vs. Lochenmeyer; 294, Congregation Keneseth, &c., vs. Congregation Keneseth, &c.; 295, Bull's Head Bank vs. Cobb; 305, Gaus vs. Wynkoop, &c.; 310, The People ex rel. Forster vs. Board of Commissioners of Public Parks. Call 382, Emberson vs. Coles.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Demurrers—22, Dambmann vs. Schulting; 23, Same vs. Same; 5, Foley vs. Palmer et al. Issues of Law and Fact—299½, Wood vs. Dowdney; 226, Gray vs. Green, impleaded, &c.; 247, Craig vs. Dodman; 265, Hume vs. Murray et al.; 292, New-Jersey Mutual Insurance Company vs. Conklin et al.; 303, Mott, Executor, &c., vs. Mott et al.; 308, Burke vs. Burke, &c.; 311, Estevez, &c., vs. Purdy et al.; 312, Plump vs. Smith; 313, Kitchen, Receiver, &c., vs. Conklin, et al.; 316, Atlantic Savings Bank vs. Brewster et al.; 325, Zeshevetzke vs. Decker et al.; 326, Bache et al. vs. Purcell; 328, Seligman vs. Peyser; 329, O'Donnell vs. O'Donnell; 331, Robinson et al. vs. Norris; 341, Peet vs. Rusgits; 342, Anthony vs. Rusgits; 345, Beckal vs. Green, &c.; 346, Codling vs. Brown; 349, Hanbury vs. Connolly, et al.; 351, Churchill et al. vs. Downs et al.; 352, Same vs. Same; 355, Walker vs. Walker; 357, Winthrop, &c., vs. McKim; 359, Post vs. Weil; 365, —— vs. ——; 1, Jones et al. vs. Butler, Administrator, &c.; 12, Bronson vs. Bronson et al.; 20, Ritter vs. Boody; 37½, Sandford vs. Norris; 45, Murphy et al. vs. Wheeler et al.; 46, Murphy vs. Dickinson et al.; 47, Murphy vs. Gamble; 48, Spring vs. Hubbard; 53, Hastings, Receiver, &c., vs. Drew et al.; 65, Crane vs. Onderdonk et al.; 88, Nassau Bank vs. Young et al.; 95, Clark, Administratrix, vs. Griswold.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Lawrence, J.—1210, Duryee vs. The Mayor, &c.; 54, Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. Varnum; 1245, Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. Turney; 1642, Bassmogin et al. vs. Van Lennep; 1338, Seventh Ward National Bank vs. Bishop et al.; 168, Weeks vs. Saterlee et al.; 760, Barber vs. Clark; 1626, Jacobi vs. Johnson et al.; 762, Nordhaus vs. Ahrens; 1630, Morton vs. Webb; 148, McFarland vs. Leydecker; 2968, Cunningham vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1668, Curtiss et al. vs. Kendrick; 1728, Frazer et al. vs. Young et al.; 1734, Todd vs. Shelbourne, impleaded; 1738, Nagle vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 1740, Putnam vs. Hamel et al.; 1744, Dodge vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 1746, Reid et al. vs. Hart et al.; 1748, Meyers vs. Howard.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—316, Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1495, Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1496, Coogan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1497, Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 285, Willett, Administrator, vs. Kipp et al.; 835, Pollon vs. Luling; 254½, Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1227, Dilleber vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 1521, Herner vs. Bliss et al.; 717, Dennis vs. Charlick; 2117, Bradley vs. The Mayor, &c.; 829, Siney vs. Marshall; 1157, McAuliffe vs. Orr, Executrix, et al.; 715, Battersby vs. C. P., N. and E. R. R. Company; 1185, Friedenberg vs. Jarlowski; 1559, Boyd vs. Merritt, Executor, &c.; 1427, Solomon vs. Von Prang; 1369, Fifth National Bank vs. Gardner et al.; 637, Arthur et al. vs. Hampton; 427, Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Held by Spier, J.—621, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche; 691, Stokes et al. vs. Recknagle; 763, Cousinary vs. Pearsall; 605, Ratzen vs. Weinecke; 749, Alden vs. Thompson; 879, Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Commercial Warehouse Company; 237, Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 913, National State Bank of Elizabeth vs. Wood, Jr.; 849, Wattles vs. Hubbard; 897, Krebs vs. Murray; 899, Jones vs. Barlow et al.; 731, Parsons et al. vs. Sutton et al.; 459, Knowlton vs. New-York and Panama Steamship Company; 845, Haws vs. Nolan et al.; 871, Fitzgibbon vs. Sloane.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—796, Nassau Bank vs. West Side Railroad Company; 280, O'Sullivan et al. vs. O'Roberts; 826, Baxter et al. vs. Kohn; 664, Thacher et al. vs. Dimmick et al.; 784, Shook et al. vs. Anderson et al.; 838, Union Egg Car Company vs. Hermance; 876, Mynderse vs. Alden; 810, Jessup et al. vs. Steuren; 476, Finnen vs. Mallory; 806, Regan vs. Phalon et al.; 832, Tourmarde et al. vs. Adams; 1588, Belton vs. Baxter; 882, Ficke vs. Schemdorf et al.; 888, Fogg vs. Andrews; 890, Diamond State Iron Company vs. Liesberger.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Loew, J.—9, —— vs. ——; 23, —— vs. ——; 24, —— vs. ——; 25, —— vs. ——.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—2457, —— vs. ——; 2348, Sullivan vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2486, Anderson vs. Wilson; 2373, Schueller vs. Rosa; 1038, Aarons vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2205, Newkirchen vs. Third Avenue Railroad; 2388, Weed Sewing-machine Company vs. Corbett; 2231, Hasson vs. Robe; 2726, Poillon vs. Hancox; 2423, —— vs. ——; 3234, —— vs. ——; 3888, —— vs. ——; 1528, Coe vs. Cassidy; 3952, Henderson vs. Mayor; 1737, Jabes vs. New-York and Hudson River Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—2636, Withaus vs. Hayes et al.; 2604, Schwartz vs. Peck; 2645, Danin vs. Murray; 2605, Murray vs. Walsh et al.; 3903, McCarthy vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2624, Tiffany & Co. vs. Martin; 2653, Eggleson et al. vs. Guy; 2655, National Park Bank vs. Broadwell; 2656, Fallon, guardian, vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 2657, Maguire vs. Baldwin; 2658, Crary et al. vs. Wilson; 2661, Weber vs. The Turnverein of the City of New-York; 2662, Babcock vs. Street et al.; 2663, Consolidation Coal Company vs. Wilson; 2664, Williams et al. vs. Porter et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Shea, C. J.—3230, Andrew vs. Halloran; 3179, Stillwell vs. Smith; 3258, Lloyd vs. Marsh, Jr.; 3892, Schmidt vs. Steinmetz; 3945, McKeon vs. McSorley; 3282, Shaw et al. vs. Coe; 2338½, Brannigan vs. Hall; 3238, Brannigan vs. Cannon; 3240, Little vs. Quimby; 3246, Dongan vs. Schermerhorn; 3256, Bauer vs. Farber; 3284, Worth vs. Hart; 3286, Bernheimer et al. vs. Boppe; 3292, May et al. vs. Reed; 3288, Bernstein vs. Isaacson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—2903, Holden et al. vs. Mittnacht; 3139, Striffler vs. Riealmann; 4053, Thyson vs. Vetten; 4249, McTurk vs. Taft; 4408, Mares vs. Seagrave; 3491, Cosablanca vs. Hemstein; 3751, Keogh et al. vs. Muldoon; 2643, Brooks et al. vs. Knox; 2691, Hilmers et al. vs. Harteau et al.; 3175, Bloomer vs. Kearney; 3212, Barnak vs. Lyons et al.; 3691, Umdgett vs. Woodruff; 3861, Laimbeer vs. Son; 3259, Engelhardt vs. Friese et al.; 3261, Hall vs. Isaacsen et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by McAdam, J.—2838, Hirsch vs. Morrissey; — Holstein vs. Trimble; 2932, Hervey vs. Kerr; 3149, O'Sullivan vs. Hughes; 3479, Bigelow vs. Claremont; 3772, Lustces et al. vs. Woelfler; 3805, Wertheimer vs. Kubler; 3817, Schneider vs. Marks; 3678, Fulton vs. New-York Match Company et al.; 3946, Rodifeldt vs. Taylor; 3948, Merrill vs. Laugh; 4058, Jesselson et al. vs. Winter; 4309, Niederman vs. Stoessel; 4325, Werkless vs. Lavin; 4344, Daniel vs. Beers; 3263, Anderson vs. Moss et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Frank Noonan, robbery; Albert Sulzer, felonious assault and battery; Jeremiah Johnson, felonious assault and battery; James McDermott, felonious assault and battery; James Casey, burglary; William Charles Croker, burglary; William H. Johnson and John J. Williamson, burglary; William Conklin, Charles Lyons, and Thomas E. Smith, burglary; Nicholas Sullivan, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; Richard Wogan, false pretence; George Meierhausen, false pretense; Thomas H. Grant, petit larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Payne vs. Derby; motion for receiver granted. (See decision.)

Hayes vs. Dayton; motion granted without costs, unless plaintiff serve a reply within five days, in which case motion denied without costs.

Ross, &c. vs. Combes; motion granted.

Buckley vs. Steinhart; order granted.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Farrington vs. Andrews; findings signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Ealer vs. Ealer, Wilks vs. Wilks; judgments of divorce granted to plaintiffs.

Nordham vs. Stendel; motion to set aside service of summons denied with costs. (See memorandum.)

Ackley vs. Thompson; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer with leave to defendant to amend in ten days on payment of costs. (See memorandum.)

Judson vs. Sprague; judgment for defendant on demurrer, with leave to amend on time. (See opinion.)

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Kittredge vs. Turner, In the matter, &c., Farrell, Mercantile National Bank vs. Driggs, Oleomargarine Manufacturing Company vs. Paraf, &c., Bohm vs. Goldstein, In the matter, &c., Reinecke, In the matter, &c., Savage, In the matter, &c., Noble; memorandums.

McKay vs. Fellows, Volkenning vs. Quinn, Cluystein vs. Lippman; motions granted.

White, &c., vs. Hersey, Dongan vs. Wood; motions granted with $10 costs.

In the matter, &c., Vanderpool, Spies vs. Central Savings Bank, In the matter, &c., Rose; orders granted.

Forman vs. Dayton; motion granted with $10 costs to abide event.

Helmers vs. Helmers; report confirmed.

Fitch vs. Lima; extra allowance granted.

Lagrave vs. Vail; application denied.

Volkenning vs. Quinn; judgment granted.

In the matter, &c., of One Hundred and Tenth street; reference ordered.

By Judge Lawrence.

Hustes vs. Hustes, Mills vs. Mills, Foscano vs. Foscano; report confirmed and divorce granted.

In the matter, &c., Lexington avenue; report confirmed.

In the matter, &c., Parade-ground, Atlantic Savings Bank vs. Hetherich, Kamp vs. Kamp, Getty & Co. vs. Devlin & Co.; memorandums.

Buchannan Farm Oil Company vs. Woodman; motion denied, with $10 costs.

By Judge Donohue.

Tappen vs. Wheeler; motion granted, costs to abide event.

Tyng vs. Buel, &c., Brinkley vs. Brinkley, Rogers vs. Neuchatel Rock Paving Company, Hughes vs. Hughes, Slade, Receiver, &c., vs. Anthony, Schomberg vs. Applegate; memorandums.

Keller vs. Roeke, &c.; motion granted, without costs.

Fitch vs. Colmer; motion granted.

Chadburn, &c., Manufacturing Company vs. Cromwell; motion denied, without costs.

Gawtry, &c., vs. Baker, &c., Seaman vs. Schuyler; motions denied, with $10 costs.

Thompson vs. Cassidy, &c.; default, &c., set aside, with $10 costs.

Mann vs. Palmer; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Davis.

Hamilton vs. Hamilton; findings awarding judgment for plaintiff. See memorandum.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—Cotton firm; fair demand; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; Ordinary, 10⅞c. Net receipts, 9,185 bales; gross, 10,597 bales; exports to Great Britain, 842 bales; to the Continent, 200 bales; to France, 3,280 bales; coastwise, 1,281 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 6,500 bales; stock, 340,699 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 11.—Cotton firm; light demand; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; Middling, 16c., net receipts, 939 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,806 bales; to the Continent, 2,500 bales; coastwise, 1,750 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 113,910 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c. Net receipts, 1,522 bales; exports coastwise, 501 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 56,807 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 11.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 2,209 bales; exports coastwise, 4 bales; sales, 1,354 bales; stock, 88,153 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 12 cars reported to arrive, 544 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,808 head, or 224 cars, against 386 cars for the same time last week; the market was active at strong yesterday's prices, being ⅛c. advance on last week's closing rates; the quality was good; about 1,800 head were disposed of; sales, 900 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,129 to 1,471 lbs., at $5 20@$6 50; 75 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 952 to 1,272 lbs., at $4 50@$5 80; 100 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,105 to 1,130 lbs., at $5 12½@$5 30; 250 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,002 to 1,288 head, at $4 25@$5 00; 96 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,264 to 1,356 lbs., at $5 20@$5 85. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals 2,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,900 head, against 13,800 head for the same time last week; the market was active at ¼c. decline on last week's closing prices; sales, 2,600 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 77 to 105 lbs., at $4 62½@$6; 250 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 75 to 90 lbs., at $4 62½@$5; 70 head Canada Sheep and Lambs, averaging 132 lbs., at $6 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,100 head, against 16,500 head for the same time last week; the market was slow and dull; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 62½; heavy Hogs, $5 95@$6.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Flour dull and nominal; sales of Extra Spring at $5 50@$6. Wheat dull and lower at $1 23 for No. 1 Spring; $1 20@$1 20¼ for No. 2 do., cash; $1 21@$1 21¼ March; $1 23¼ April; No. 3 do., $1 15; Rejected, $1 10. Corn opened firm, but closed dull and lower at 56⅜c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 57c. March; 62¼c. April; Rejected, 52¾c.@53c.; Old, 47c.; New, 47¼c. Oats quiet and weak at 42c. for No. 2 cash; 42½c. March; Rejected, 39c.@39½c. Rye steady at 82c.@83c. for No. 2 Fresh. Barley quiet and unchanged at $1 75@$1 76 for No. 2 Spring; $1 53@$1 55 for No. 3 do. Dressed Hogs steady at $6 50@$6 60. Pork steady at $14 25 cash; $14 30 March; $14 55 April. Lard steady and a shade higher at $8 90 cash; $8 95@$9 March; $9 15 April. Bulk Meats steady at 5⅛c. for Shoulders; 7½c. for Short Rib Middles; 7⅝c. for Short Clear Middles, loose, spot. Bacon steady at 6⅛c. for Shoulders; 8½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¾c. for Clear Sides, packed. Whisky firm at 96c. Receipts—15,000 bbls. Flour, 145,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 17,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 8,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—Flour in good demand for low grades; sales of Superfine Winter at $5@$5 50; Extra do., $5 75@$6 25; Double Extra do., $6 25@$6 75. Wheat dull and drooping; $1 22 bid for No. 2 Spring; $1 40 bid for No. 3 Red. Corn easier at 60c.@61c. for No. 2 Mixed, at east side, on track, cash; 64c. last half of March; 65½c. last half of April. Barley firm at $1 60@$1 75 for No. 3 Spring; $1 85@$1 90 for No. 2 do. Rye higher at 88c. for No. 2. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork dull at $15 50 for order lots. Dry-salted Meats dull and weak; only a limited jobbing demand; sales of Clear Rib Sides last evening at 7¾c. March. Bacon dull and weak; only a small order trade. Lard active at lower prices; choice Kettle 8⅞c.@9c.; Steam 8⅜c.@8½c., part here and part up country. Live Hogs dull; sales of Shipping at $4 75@$5 10; Packers $5 10@$5 50; Extra $5 60@$5 75. Cattle steady at $1 50@$3 50 for thorough Texans; $3@$4 25 for corn-fed Texans; $3 25@$6 for fair to extra Natives. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 3,200 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,600 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 25,600 bushels; Oats, 27,300 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 15,600 bushels; Corn, 25,600 bushels; Oats, 27,200 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat dull; no sales reported; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 53@$1 54; do. No. 2 do., $1 45; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 43; Red Winter, $1 60@$1 65; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn quiet; sales of small lots prime old Corn at 76½c.; Old held at 75c.@76½c.; New, on the track, 71c.@72c. Oats steady; No. 2 Western held at 55c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 80@$2; Western, $1 85@$2. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $2@$2 25; Western, $1 90@$2. Dressed Hogs, 7½c.@8c. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—Flour quiet and steady; Howard street Superfine, $5 25@$6 25; Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$9; City Mills Superfine, $5 25@$6 25; do. Extra, $7 25@$9; do. Family, $9 25@$11; Western Superfine, $5 25@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 75@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$8 75. Wheat quiet and steady; choice White, $1 90@$1 92; Pennsylvania Red, $1 75@$1 77. Corn quiet and steady; Southern White, 80c.@85c.; do. Yellow, 75c.@77c.; Mixed Western dull at 79c.@80c. Oats firmer; Southern and Western, 60c.@65c. Rye steady at 96c.@98c. Hay dull at $18@$23. Provisions very quiet; Mess Pork, $16 50@$16 75. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c.@8¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.@9½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Lard, 9¼c.@9½c. Western Butter excited, advancing tendency, but prices unchanged. Coffee dull, nominal and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Flour dull; Superfine, $5@$5 75; Extras, $6 75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 75@$7 75; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $7 75@$8 25; High Grades, $8 25@$10. Wheat inactive; Red, $1 65; Amber, $1 67@$1 76; White Spring, $1 65. Rye active at 96c. Corn in fair demand; Yellow, 77c.@78c.; Mixed, 76c. Oats steady; White, 58c.@63c. Coffee quiet; Rio, 25½c.@28c., gold. Sugar in fair demand; Cuba Refining, 8¼c.; Grocery grades, 8⅝c.@8¾c. Molasses—Stock scarce; Cuba, 33c. for 50-test. Provisions less firm; Mess Pork, $16 50. Beef Hams, $25@$26 50. Smoked Hams, 11½c.@13½c.; do. Sides, 9¼c.@9¾c.; do. Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c. Hams in pickle, 10¾c.@11½c. Salted Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c., in bulk. Lard is held at 9½c.@9¾c. Petroleum dull; Crude, 12½c.; Refined, 14½c., February; 14¾c., March. Whisky steady at $1 01.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—Flour steady. Wheat nominally $1 45@$1 50. Corn dull at 60c.@62c. Oats steady at 46c.@54c. Rye firm at $1. Barley firm at $1 63 for Spring. Butter steady. Pork dull; only a limited jobbing demand; sales at $15@$15 25. Lard steady at 8¾c. for Steam; 8¾c. for Country Kettle; City Kettle held at $9 06¼. Bulk Meats steady; sales of Shoulders at 5¾c.@5⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; Clear Sides, 7⅞c.@8⅛c., the outside prices for fully cured. Bacon steady at 7c. for Shoulders; 8⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides, loose; 8⅝c., packed. Clear Sides 8¾c., loose. Live Hogs dull; sales of Light at $5 10@$5 65 for common to good; Heavy, $5 80@$6; receipts, 3,200; shipments, 285. Whisky firm at 96.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—There is no important change in the market for Domestic Wool. Manufacturers are buying moderately at current rates, and there is no pressure to sell on the part of holders. About three-quarters of a million lbs. of fine Fleece have been bought up quietly the past two weeks, and stocks of this description are somewhat reduced and in few hands; low and medium grades of Pulled are rather dull; choice superfine and extras command full previous rates. We quote sales of extra and double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces at 55c.; treble extra and pick-lock held at 58c.@65c., and Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces at 50c.@53c. ℘ lb. Pulled Wools range from 40c.@60c. ℘ lb. for superfine and extra; very choice is selling at 55c.@60c. ℘ lb.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 24½ for No. 1; $1 22¼ for No. 2; March, $1 23; April, $1 25⅜. Oats dull at 40½c. for No. 2. Corn dull and unchanged at 57c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 78½c. for No. 1. Barley steady at $1 75 for No. 2 Spring. Pork sold at $14 50@$14 75. Hams in pickle firm at 9½c.@10½c. Boxed Middles nominally 7¾c.@8c. Dry-salted Meats sold at 5¾c. for Shoulders, loose. Lard dull at 9c. for Steam; 9½c. for Kettle. Live Hogs steady at $6 25. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,000 Hogs. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, and 19,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,300 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of two cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 59; one car No. 1 White Michigan at $1 85. Corn quiet at 80c. Oats held at 55c. for State. Barley quiet; Canada held at $2 10@$2 12½. Corn-meal—$1 55 for Bolted; $1 50 for unbolted ℘ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22. Shipstuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $25@$26 ℘ tun. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower, at $1 48¾ for Amber Michigan; February, $1 48¼; March, $1 50@$1 50½; April, $1 55. Corn dull and nominally 68c. for High Mixed; May; new, 60c.; Low Mixed, new, 59c.; no grade, new, 58c. Oats a shade better, at 47½c. for No. 2. Clover-seeds steady at $5 10; Mammoth, $5 40. Dressed Hogs dull at $7. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn and Oats quiet and unchanged. Provisions easier and quiet. Pork sold at $15 50. Bulk Meats sold at 6c.@6⅛c. for Shoulders; 8c.@8⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¼c.@8⅜c. for Clear Sides, loose. Bacon sold at 7⅛c.@7¼c. for Shoulders; 8¾c.@9c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9⅛c.@9¼c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 12¼c.@12½c. Lard sold at 9½c.@9¾c. for Tierce; 9¼c.@10½c. for Keg. Whisky sold at 95½c.

DETROIT, Feb. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower at $1 63 for Extra; $1 56½ for No. 1 White. Corn and Oats unchanged. Clover-seeds sold at $5 05. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat; 7,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, Ohio Feb. 11.—Grain quiet; sales of No. 1 Red at $1 58; No. 2 do., $1 48 asked. Corn sold at 72c.@73c. for Old Mixed; 68c.@69c. for New do. Oats—Sales of No. 1 State at 50c.; No. 2, 48c. Petroleum active, firm, and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Wheat inactive. Rye declining; now held at 95c. for State. Corn very quiet but firm; stock light. Barley dull, but firm. Malt in better demand. Oats steady.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 11—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 91⅞@92; for the account, 92⅛; United States Bonds, new 5s, 103; Erie Railway Shares, 44⅛; New-York Central, 96.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44½@44¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 75c.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £3,000.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 11.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11—12:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. dearer. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 8d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 8⅛d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is hardening; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅜d. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 9,900 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7 13-16d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 7⅞d. Provisions—Pork, 68s. ℘ bbl. for New Mess. Bacon, 39s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for long Clear Middles.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 8d. Breadstuffs quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 11—12:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 12¾d.@13d. ℘ gallon.

6 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 12¾d. ℘ gallon.

Evening.—Common Resin, 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Linseed-oil, £30 3s. ℘ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 35s. ℘ cwt.

CAMP-MEETING.

A Winter national camp-meeting, under the auspices of the M. E. Church, will commence at the Free Tabernacle Church, on Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, in this City, on Sunday next. Rev. J. S. Inskip and Rev. Wm. McDonald will conduct the services, which will be held three times each day, at 10:30 A. M. at 3 and 7:30 P. M. respectively.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—A ROUND OF PLEASURE—Mr. G. L. Fox, the Marten Family.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—FOLLINE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ELENE—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. H. A. Weaver.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—THE RAG PICKER.—VARIETIES—Mr. E. Eddy, Miss Nelly Pieris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE, &c.—The Vokes Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE, OPERATIC, AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES—PAINTINGS.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—Curiosities. Afternoon and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT IN COSTUME by the Caroline Richings Musical Union.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room*, TIMES *Office.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

It is highly desirable that the managers of our leading charities should endeavor to systematize their efforts to relieve the suffering poor, if only to prevent the entire subject being made a peg on which to hang newspaper "sensations." The *Herald*, having temporarily forgotten the North Pole, is publishing all kinds of wildly-exaggerated statements, inventing cases of supposed starvation, and doing its best to encourage the thriving trade of street-begging. The result is that the idle and dissolute classes are prospering largely by passing themselves off as "hard-working men" out of employment. They go round ringing the door-bells from house to house between 6 and 8 o'clock, which they know to be the dinner hours, and insist on the servant carrying in their messages, strongly perfumed with tobacco and whisky. The deserving poor—the poor whom we should all be glad to reach—do not molest passers-by in the street, and would rather undergo any privation than beg from door to door. In almost every instance, these door-to-door beggars are impostors. While they get plenty of money for gin and rum, the half-starved mechanic is endeavoring to find employment, or shutting himself up in his miserable room. People who wish to relieve distress should hunt up the charitable institutions, or see the doctors, missionaries, and clergymen in the poorest parts of the City.

Mr. C. L. BRACE, who is probably as well informed about the real condition of the poor as any other one man in the City, addresses a letter to us to-day on this subject, and he gives a list of Industrial Schools which are the means of affording relief in some of the very worst cases of destitution. The Superintendent of the Five Points Mission, and the managers of other charitable organizations, can also readily be made the means of reaching persons who both need and deserve assistance. We do not know what is the probable number of such cases—anybody who reads the *Herald* just now would fancy that the whole City was in a state of starvation. Poverty is treated as a "sensation" to be "worked up"—like "Cæsarism" or the "North Pole." Perhaps Mr. BRACE and other gentlemen who spend their lives in doing good among the poor could place before the public some trustworthy facts in reference to the extent of genuine distress now existing in the City. We fear it is considerable—but the attempts of the *Herald* to exaggerate it, and create permanent pauperism in our midst, cannot be too strongly deprecated.

The "woman's crusade" against dram-selling in Ohio has been made the theme of a great many newspaper articles intended to be very funny. Perhaps, however, even the comic journalist will admit that between the two occupations of a man getting drunk in a rum-hole and a woman praying for his conversion outside, that of the woman has the greatest claim to respect. No doubt it must strike many people as being rather an unusual thing to see a number of ladies holding prayer-meetings in front of bar-rooms, and standing there hour after hour through all sorts of weather. But we must say that we cannot see anything very laughable in such a spectacle. It is undeniable that intemperance is greatly on the increase, and that more men (and women too) get drunk nowadays than almost ever before. If this tendency could be arrested, a vast amount of suffering and crime would be averted—and anybody who tries to arrest it is engaged in a task which should excite respect rather than ridicule. The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended increased taxes on spirits and other intoxicating drinks. But Congress does not like to touch spirits—we mean in the way recommended—for reasons best known to its members.

An esteemed correspondent sends us a letter in reference to the proposed centennial. He is in favor of Congress affording aid to the enterprise, rather than allowing it to break down, or saddling the burden of it upon Pennsylvania. We have expressed our own views on this point, but we are quite open to be convinced that we have been mistaken. We should like, however, to see the subject well and thoroughly discussed in Congress, and a vote taken on the plain question—Shall Congress furnish money for the exhibition or not? The Representatives of the people should surely be able to speak with some authority on this point.

We have received an invitation to pay a visit to a certain studio for the purpose of inspecting a "portrait bust in clay" of "his Honor Mayor HAVEMEYER." We have no doubt that this would be a most charming way of spending a morning, and that the bust of his Honor is worth walking a long distance to see. If his Honor's bust was copied at the period of full inflation, during a happy moment when he had what he calls "his Dutch up," it surely ought to be preserved in some finer material than clay. The artist may, perhaps, have been favored with a view of the Mayor while he were promising to harangue a body of Communists in Union square, or while inviting poor working men to remember that *he* is a working man, and to take pattern by his example; or the portrait may have been caught while his Honor was making up his mind to falsify all the pledges made before election, to fill the public offices with a worthless set of hangers-on, and to do all in his power to bring the work of reform into contempt. If so, the expression of his Honor's visage must be one of serene and radiant beauty. We regret, however, that we shall be unable to gaze upon the captivating bust of his Honor; for we happen to be among those who consider that the City owes no debt of gratitude to Mr. HAVEMEYER for demoralizing every branch of the City Government, and for fastening upon the tax-payers such men as MATSELL, CHARLICK, and "NOSEY QUINN."

We advise the Commissioners who are coming to New-York for the purpose of inquiring into the street-cleaning business, to take a walk through the streets in various directions, and to keep their eyes open. They will thus be saved from the trouble of calling many witnesses. We should not advise the Commissioners to drive, because they might get upset. Last Friday we had a rather heavy fall of snow, and since that time not a single street-cleaning cart has been sent out; not a spade or a shovel has been used—not a single ounce of snow or dirt taken from the streets. The narrower thoroughfares are in a frightful state—many of them are absolutely impassable. Yet $1,000,000 a year is taken from the tax-payers for the work of cleaning the streets. We hope the Commissioners will not come to the conclusion that it is "all right," and that CHARLICK and his cronies are doing the honest thing by the City.

CONGRESS AND LOUISIANA.

The Louisiana question has been, for a time, put to sleep in the Senate. It is by no means a simple question. The facts in the case are complex; they are known only through a vast volume of contradictory testimony; the relation of the laws of Louisiana to the facts is still more difficult to understand; and the course of the various authorities who have had to do with the matter has continually tended, almost without exception, to confusion. We shall not at this time undertake to make a complete statement of even the principal facts of the case, but will call attention to what is claimed by the opposing parties in the Senate—by those who advocate a new election, and by those who oppose it. And we may say in this connection that the leader on each side is a Republican, and that it is not a question of partisan advantage in any form, but simply a question as to what are the powers of Congress in the premises, and what is the wisest way to use them. That is the only aim of the Republicans on both sides in the matter.

It is asserted by those who advocate a new election that the election of 1872 was a total miscarriage; that from various causes it has not resulted in giving a lawful title to the State offices to the candidates of either party; that, nevertheless, one set of candidates was enabled by an order of DURELL, a United States District Judge, to get possession of the offices; and that the Government thus resulting should be ejected, and an election under Federal supervision should be ordered to replace it. On the other side, it is held that the officials now in possession of the Government have been recognized by the State Courts and by the President; that it is a *de facto* if not a *de jure* Government; and that there is no authority in Congress to overturn it and order an election for a new one.

Taking, for the present, the statement of Mr. CARPENTER, that there is in neither set of claimants a full and legal title to office, let us inquire what is the authority under which Congress can order a new election. Mr. CARPENTER rests this authority solely on the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution, and the first sentence thereof, as follows: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." Does this clause warrant Congress in ordering a new election in a State where an election having been held it happens that, through fraud, no valid title to office has accrued to any one?

It will hardly be pretended by any one familiar with the history of the formation of the Constitution that any such action, in any such circumstances, was contemplated either by the authors of the Constitution or by their contemporaries. The guaranteeing clause in the Constitution was meant to secure a republican form of government, *i. e.*, a republican Constitution, to each of the States, if, by any chance, a party might arise seeking to establish an aristocratic or monarchical form. That was the sole danger above the political horizon at that time, which the authors of the Constitution thought it necessary, by this clause, to guard against. This will be clearly seen by tracing the guaranteeing clause through the various forms it assumed before the Constitutional Convention. When it was first presented by EDMUND RANDOLPH, of Virginia, it read:

> *Resolved*, That a republican government and the territory of each State (except in the instance of a voluntary junction of government and territory) ought to be guaranteed by the United States to each State.

This was changed by the convention, in Committee of the Whole, to read as follows:

> That a *republican Constitution and its existing laws* ought to be guaranteed to each State by the United States.

In this form the clause was reported by the Committee of the Whole to the convention, which changed it to read:

> That a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to each State, and that each State shall be protected against foreign and domestic violence.

In this form it was referred to the Committee on Revision, who reported it back as follows:

> The United States shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and shall protect each State against foreign invasions, and, *on the application of its Legislature*, against domestic violence.

Subsequently, the convention struck out the word "foreign," in order that the States might claim protection against invasion from other States, and added the "application of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened," as a proper provocation for Federal intervention.

It will be clearly seen that the guarantee intended was to be of the Constitution, of the form of government, and not a guarantee that in all elections the State Election laws should be observed, or that, if these laws should not be observed, the United States should intervene and order a new election. One member of the clause implies a pre-existing Government to guarantee, the other a pre-existing Legislature and Executive to apply for protection. What the convention meant to guard against is shown by the forty-third number of the *Federalist*, which refers to the guarantee as follows:

> "In a confederacy, founded on republican principles, and composed of republican members, the superintending Government ought clearly to possess authority to defend the system against aristocratic or monarchical innovations. * * * The forms of government under which the compact was entered into should be *substantially* maintained. (The italics are the author's.) * * * The authority extends no further than to a *guarantee* of a republican form of government, which supposes a pre-existing government of the form which is to be guaranteed. As long, therefore, as the existing republican forms are continued by the States, they are guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. Whenever the States may choose to substitute other republican forms, they have a right to do so, and to claim the Federal guarantee for the latter. The only restriction imposed upon them is that they shall not exchange republican for anti-republican Constitutions."

This is the language of one of the most acute and attentive members of the convention, Mr. MADISON, who was familiar with this clause from the time it appeared in the "Virginia plan," which he doubtless assisted in preparing, until it assumed the form in which he defended it in the *Federalist*. In view of it, and of the circumstances under which the Constitution was formed, it is not too much to say that the clause relied on by Mr. CARPENTER never was intended to cover the case he represents as existing in Louisiana. The case is one, in our opinion, not covered by the Constitution at all. What course, then, ought to be pursued in the premises we shall discuss at another time.

THE HOME RULERS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

We pointed out the other day that there are now practically but two political parties in Ireland—the Home Rulers and the Conservatives. The progress of the Irish elections has fully borne out this statement. In the late Parliament, there were twenty out of seventy Irish Liberals who had given in their adhesion to the Home Rule platform. For the new one, at least thirty-six Home Rulers have already been returned, and thirty-eight seats yet remain to be filled. Should the proportionate party strength already established be maintained, the Irish delegation to the next Parliament will probably be made up as follows: 60 Home Rulers, 30 Conservatives, and 13 Liberals. Any change in these figures is likely to result in favor of the first named; and if we may judge from past analogy the conversion of all the Liberals returned from Ireland into Home Rulers is a mere question of time. Here, then, is a somewhat portentous fact in the future of British politics. A solid phalanx of one-tenth of the entire body of popular representatives will sit and vote in the imperial Parliament mainly for the purpose of dissolving the Empire, and will move to this or that side of the House of Commons, according to their chances of extorting from the one party or the other concessions bearing upon the assumed right of Ireland to manage its own affairs.

The Repeal agitation managed with consumate ability and energy by O'CONNELL forty years ago, demanded the complete dissolution of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. The Home Rule crusade, of which Mr. ISAAC BUTT is the leader, aims at reducing the connection of the two islands to a merely federal one, leaving a legislative body in Dublin to manage all strictly Irish affairs, but giving Irish representatives to the imperial Parliament a voice in the settlement of matters which affect the entire British confederation. The Home Rule movement is more dangerous, because a more plausible, political effort than the one which so powerfully excited the last generation of Irishmen. At least one English Radical has been elected to the new Parliament pledged to sustain the movement, and it is quite possible that the completed returns of the election will show that one or two more English representatives have given it their adhesion. Had Mr. GLADSTONE found himself again at the head of a Liberal majority, dependent, as it could not fail to be, on the adhesion of the Irish members, he would have found himself in one of the most embarrassing positions ever occupied by a Minister of the crown. He could hardly decline office on the ground that the 70 Irish members obeying the Liberal whip might at any moment desert him again, as they had done on the division over the Irish University bill, and he could only purchase the adhesion of the greatly-altered body of his Irish supporters by making concessions which would alienate from him the support of the rest of his following. With a Conservative majority existing independently of the support of Irish members, or at most only dependent on that of the loyal Protestant delegation from Ulster, the disturbing influence of the Home Rulers in the new Parliament need not be felt for some time to come. But the political embarrassments arising from it are merely postponed, and not by any means obliterated. It is possible enough, however, that the presence of so threatening a body of Home Rulers in the new Parliament may have the curious result of giving the Conservatives a long tenure of power, since there is nothing to which the average Scotch or English voter has a greater aversion than holding out any facilities for the dismemberment of the Union.

The Home Rule movement, though headed by a Protestant, has received little or no sympathy from constituencies of that faith. In fact, the sharp line of political division in Ireland is nearly coincident with the line of religious division. In any conceivable Parliament on College Green, the Irish Protestants know that they would be in a hopeless minority, and that one of the first acts of such a body would be to make the Roman Catholic Communion the Church established by law, to endow its denominational schools, and vote a new series of annual grants to its colleges. A perception of the same truth, joined with a positive inability to lead their flocks in such a matter against their will, has made the lower ranks of the Irish priesthood enthusiastic Home Rulers, and has even procured for the movement some recognition from the Irish Catholic hierarchy. If the priests could be sure of controlling the movement so that it should not go any further than a limited independence of the British monarchy, their adhesion to it would be still more general. But, in these days, there is nothing of which the Church of Rome is more afraid than thorough-going democracy, and the leaders of the Church in Ireland have no desire to see a federal kingdom develop into an independent republic. They are quite prepared to use the Home Rule movement for the purpose of extorting from the fears of British Ministers, concessions designed to give them the control over Irish schools, for that is with the great body of the priesthood a more momentous object than the mere establishment of a quasi-political independence. Thus the Home Rule movement becomes complicated, like nearly every other political effort now agitating Europe, with the question of the relations between Church and State, and its progress will be likely to bring the Continental struggle between the Ultramontanes and the civil power into the arena of British politics.

THE CONNECTICUT CONTEST.

Although New-Hampshire is the first State to vote each year, the close division of parties in Connecticut causes the contest in that State to be usually considered as more clearly indicative of public sentiment in the country at large. This is especially the case this year, because of the peculiar circumstances attending the canvass, and the likelihood, from the great local interest the election excites, that something more than an average vote will be polled. The uncertainty of the result is another reason why the contest attracts general attention. If the causes which determined the Western elections last Fall were general and permanent in their character, the Republicans would naturally have little chance in Connecticut in April. We think it is safe to assume that these causes, being ephemeral and sectional in their nature, will not be operative this Spring.

It is not our custom to boast of victories before they are won, and we, therefore, can say nothing more now than that the Republicans of Connecticut have entered upon the political contest of this year with good prospects of success. Their State Convention, at Hartford, yesterday, was the largest, most spirited, and most harmonious which has been held in many years. In all these respects, and in the influential character of its membership, it was in gratifying contrast to the convention of last year. It is customary and proper to judge of the spirit of a party from the spirit of its conventions, and judged by this test, the Republican Party was never in better condition in Connecticut than it is at present. It is quite certain that it never presented candidates for State offices more worthy of popular support. The nominee for Governor, Mr. HENRY B. HARRISON, and for Lieutenant Governor, Mr. JOHN T. WAITE, were selected by the popular voice long before the convention met, because of their eminent fitness for these places. Both have had experience in public affairs, and, in common with their associates on the ticket, enjoy the confidence and respect of the people. It is another, and not the least, of the merits of the State ticket that it has put an end to all factional struggles within the party. In no way could the convention have made any improvement in this portion of its work.

The platform which was adopted is an unusually good specimen of that species of political literature. The resolutions, being wholly unlike those passed by the late Democratic Convention in the State, meet all issues frankly. They have, moreover, the great merit of brevity. They declare in favor of non-interference with the internal affairs of the States, and commend the President for his action in the Texas matter; they demand a civil service that "shall insure a body of civil officers who will be undisturbed by the changes and temptations of active politics;" they say there should be no further increase in the paper currency, and ask Congress to adopt measures which will aid in the early resumption of specie payments. They denounce any more grants of public lands to corporations, and insist on equalization of taxation. They declare it is the right and duty of the party to fairly and candidly criticise the acts of all public men, and require that every case of official negligence, wastefulness, or dishonesty, shall be severely punished.

When dealing with purely local questions, this admirable platform is equally explicit and sensible. It is especially so in its declarations in regard to the relations of capital and labor, and in its demand that the Legislature shall submit the question of a revision of the State Constitution to the decision of the people. Having such a platform as this, and the whole party united upon it in active and earnest support of most excellent candidates, it is evident that the Republicans have much to encourage them. But upon examining the condition of their opponents, they will find additional reasons for making a vigorous canvass. The Democratic Party in the State has not only evaded all leading issues, but it is to a great extent crippled by internal dissensions. The leaders have been struggling with such bitterness for the Senatorship that they have greatly lessened the chances of securing a Democratic Legislature. The internal strife which existed last year in the Republican ranks, and caused their defeat, is now found among the Democrats. Upon a candid view of the whole field, a Republican victory not only appears probable but even certain, provided our friends make the exertions of which they are capable. Let them do this, and it will be their privilege to overthrow those castles in the air which have been the solace of Democracy since the November elections.

SEIZING PRIVATE PAPERS.

We have frequently had occasion to point out that when, in cases of suspected fraud, the revenue officers seize the books of a merchant in order to discover whether fraud has actually been committed, they act within the law and under its authority. They must be presumed, also, to act with the motive of carrying out the purpose of the law, and mere invective will not convict them of doing otherwise. But it does not follow that the law itself is just. Our own opinion is that it is not just. There are reasons for regarding the law as not only unjust but unconstitutional. The most important of these reasons are presented in an argument made by Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER in 1867, in a case tried before Judge BETTS in the United States Court. We invite the candid attention of our readers to this argument, which is moderate in tone and temper and remarkably clear and logical. According to the view presented by Mr. WEBSTER, the seizure of an undefined or ill-defined mass of books and papers, the property of a private citizen, in order to obtain evidence as to fraud alleged against the citizen, is in violation of the general principle of law that a man cannot be made to give evidence (either written or oral) against himself. The utmost that is possible in such a case, according to Mr. WEBSTER'S authorities is, that if a merchant refuse to open his books, the jury "are at liberty to presume that his books and papers would have operated unfavorably on his case if produced." Mr. WEBSTER also maintains that a seizure of this kind is on the one hand without warrant in the Constitution, and, on the other, is in direct violation of three provisions of that instrument. One of these is that which declares that no person shall be deprived of property without due process of law; another is the one which declares the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, and a third is the one prohibiting the issue of a warrant which does not particularly describe the things to be seized. We shall not undertake to describe here the application of these provisions to the law of revenue searches, but refer our readers to the explanation of Mr. WEBSTER, which they will find very full and very interesting. We are quite clear that the method and scope of the law as it now stands is opposed to the spirit of the Constitution, is liable to considerable abuse, and is not favorable to the maintenance of the relation which ought to exist between the Government and the tax-payers.

An important fact to consider is that the seizure of a merchant's books and papers is, in itself, of the nature of a penalty. Often it may be a very onerous and galling penalty. It is sure to be one entailing much embarrassment, some loss, and a certain injury to reputation which is none the less real because it cannot be precisely measured. All these consequences flow from an act which precedes instead of following the proof of guilt, an act which is avowedly for the purpose of ascertaining if proof exist. There is punishment, therefore, of an aggravated character, of a man who may be innocent, and a punishment which would be, in some cases, very severe, even if he were guilty. The whole case ought to receive the careful attention of Congress at the present session. It is neither just nor safe to neglect it.

PUBLIC SOUP-KITCHENS.

Some of our contemporaries are urging the establishment of public soup-kitchens for the poor. Now this method of charity is not new; it was tried here thoroughly in the industrial panic of 1857, and has been tested also in Boston. The experience of all who have known anything about its operation is, that it does more harm than good. It does not reach the most deserving poor—the silent sufferers who are ashamed to beg, and truly need assistance. Moreover, such indiscriminate and public charities draw in the City, from the whole State and adjoining States, the professional vagrants, "revolvers," or "bummers," who are now crowding our station-houses and feeding at "free lunches." In a city like New-York, where workers are usually in great demand and labor is remarkably well paid, the greatest calamity is not temporary suffering and want, but the habit of pauperism. Mendicancy speedily becomes a trade. We shall soon have in this new country that curse of old countries—a permanent pauper class, with ingrained habits of dependence and idleness. No greater evil could happen to this City than the formation of such a class.

The mass of working people, it must be remembered, get excellent wages in this City. Large numbers of the trades have been on strikes during the past year, either for higher wages or, what is the same thing, for eight hours of labor. People who strike to get four dollars a day instead of three, or to cut off twenty per cent. of their work, cannot be deemed objects of charity. Some trades, like the stair-builders, cap-makers, and cigar-makers, are on strike now. Even now there is not a young woman of good character throughout the whole City but could find an excellent situation as domestic in the country districts. And most of our readers can bear witness to the fact that it is as hard as ever to get good domestic servants, even in the City. How many families, for instance, are always on the lookout for a good cook or nurse, and are willing to pay from $16 to $25 a month for a suitable person?

Various benevolent persons have established "soup-kitchens" throughout the City. Col. WILLIAMSON has one at No. 43 Leonard street, partly supported by the Almshouse Department. The Young Men's Christian Association has opened another in the Bowery, and there are several others. The lists of the Leonard street house show that the great majority of applicants are able-bodied young men, engaged in trades. We note among them masons, cap-makers, carpenters, and the like. For a considerable period no questions were asked of the applicants. They might be "Internationalists," engaged in the interesting effort to divide up the property of the City; or they might be trades-unionists, or men on a strike. In any of these contingencies the charity of the public was supporting those who would not work if work were offered, except on the condition of higher wages. The Almshouse was preventing the revival of business; for the laboring classes must understand, especially those engaged in the building trade, that trade and employment will not revive until they are ready to suit themselves to the new scale of prices. The public "soup-kitchen," we earnestly believe, will leave behind it more evils than benefits.

There is, indeed, at this time sore distress and bitter poverty in this City. But it is among families where the parents are sick, disabled, or peculiarly unfortunate, and where they have not, owing to causes beyond control, been able to save from their earnings. There are too many of such silent and deserving sufferers; widows in lonely tenement-rooms, almost starving; sick men with young children, shivering and weakened by want of food; large families of children dependent on their own daily labor, who are out of work; persons who have long just kept themselves "above water," and now, at the first reverse, must go under—these, and thousands like them, who never beg in the streets, are the really needy cases, and should be the first assisted. The best of all charities would be for our citizens to find out such persons personally, and, so far as possible, give them work, or put them in places where work is steady. They can obtain the names of the deserving poor either at the "Bureau of Charities," or at the various "Industrial Schools," whose teachers have such a wide and close acquaintance with the poor, or at the "Association for the Relief of the Poor." But if the sensation-mongers in the *Herald* are to have their way, we shall soon have all the "bummers" for a couple of hundred miles round wending their way to New-York City.

AID TO THE CENTENNIAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To the rule of frugality and strict economy in public expenditure, which most of all parties now accept, as to all general rules, there are notable exceptions. These exceptions occur when an exigency arises which does not admit of delay, but must be met and satisfied at once or never. When Congress, for instance, made an appropriation for the observation of the solar eclipse in the past, or of the transit of Venus in the immediate future, a suggestion of doubt or hesitation was not whispered. There could be no postponement, and there was no room for delay. The appropriation had to be made then and there, or not at all. Either America, as much interested as any other nation of the civilized world, was to put her hand in her pocket and bear her share of the expense, or submit to the shame of leaving the great work of scientific observation to other communities. Congress did not, we are proud to say, hesitate, and the appropriation was made.

The analogy of this to the exigency which now seems to arise in the matter of the approaching centennial commemoration of independence, is by no means a fanciful one. It makes itself plain to every candid mind in a way which cannot be mistaken, and should not be evaded. Just as the transit of the planet over the sun's disc must be noted on the 8th of December, 1874, or not again in our time, so the centenary of independence must be celebrated on the 4th of July, 1876, or not again within the generation of living men. It will not do in 1777 or '78, or even 1783, when Britain was pleased or forced to recognize independence as a fact. The little tinge of the grotesque which rests on our "Evacuation Day," would color any other centenary than the proper one. If thus it be inevitable—if it be now or never, I confess I cannot see how, if needed, Congress can or ought to refuse assistance. This, I am glad to see, was the pervading spirit the other day in the House of Representatives when the matter was broached, and this, I sincerely hope, will be the spirit to carry it through to a successful issue. The country will sustain a generous action on the part of Congress. The same feeling which burst into revolt when, out of an apparently redundant Treasury, Congress took its own pay, will find vent in thorough sympathy with the effort, from means less abundant, to do justice to a great sentiment.

It does seem that there can be no retreat without discredit. The first step was taken when the national charter was solicited and obtained; the next, when the President issued his proclamation. Now, I am quite aware that on the first of these occasions "caveats" from economical, unsentimental Senators were, as it were, filed, and something like conditions imposed as to future Federal action. But since that much has been done to render them inoperative. If, on obtaining the charter, the favored corporators had made no effort of their own, had raised no money, aroused no local sentiment, and then come to Congress for assistance, all the warnings and cautions would have been properly recalled, and we should be tempted to say, "Better the centenary should pass out of existence unobserved than so gross an imposition be successful." Very, very far from this has been the action of these corporators. The course of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania has been really noble, and we should do injustice to the honest sympathies of New-York if we did not say so. The action, the organization, and the success of the initial movements have been wonderful. There has been no stint in municipal and individual contributions. There has been the wisest and strictest economy in disbursements. There has been the most tolerant and catholic recognition of the claims on the common heritage of other and distant communities. So liberal has been the local contribution that there is no shadow of the "*forma pauperis*" in the attitude of the centennial administration now. Indeed, so generous has their contribution been that, failing all else, Philadelphia and Pennsylvania are able and resolute to do this work themselves. They will do so. There is no earthly doubt of this. But this is not what the American people wish or ought to wish. It is not what New-York wishes. It must be a national work, and if, to make it so and avert its absolute failure, or, what is nearly as bad, its being localized, national assistance is needed, in all earnestness, I repeat, let it be unhesitatingly rendered.

A CITIZEN OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Feb. 8, 1874.

THE SILENT POOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your readers will be interested to know that the sums they have individually distributed among the teachers of the Industrial Schools for cases of honest and deserving poverty, have already done untold good. Widows without food or fuel in the house; children staying bare-footed at home; sick parents, who could not support their large families; homes where starvation and utter destitution were staring the sufferers in the face, have been wisely relieved. We saw in the German School, near Avenue C, and in the school on the corner of Avenue C and Fourth street, yesterday, several sweet and honest little girls, who related how they had had no coal in the house, nor food to eat, till these little supplies came. They told their simple stories with tears. In another case, a woman had pawned everything, down to her wedding ring, for bread.

The names of these teachers are Miss Robertson, German School, Second street, near Avenue C, and Miss Blodgett, school corner of Avenue C and Fourth street. Again at the foot of East Eleventh street, near Avenue C, will be found another school with cases of extreme destitution, Miss Van Vorst, teacher. These are only a sample of others. In all these, we try to relieve in such a way that they shall not need alms hereafter. We are inducing the poor to save, teaching the sewing-machine, and getting all who will go, to the country. We do not help children if they refuse to go to school. If not too much trespassing on your space, we append again a list of the Industrial Schools.

Respectfully, C. L. BRACE,
Secretary, Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street.

Cottage Place School, No. 204 Bleecker street.
East River School, No. 206 East Fortieth street.
Hudson River School, No. 350 West Twenty-seventh street.
Avenue B School, No. 607 East Fourteenth street.
German School, No. 272 Second street.
Italian School, No. 44 Franklin street.
Lord School, No. 207 Greenwich street.
Fifty-third Street School, No. 340 West Fifty-third street.
Park School, Sixty-eighth street and Broadway.
Fifty-second Street School, Fifty-second street, near Eleventh avenue.
Phelps School, No. 335 East Thirty-fifth street.
Newsboys' Evening School, No. 49 Park place.
Girls' Industrial School, No. 120 West Sixteenth street.
Fourth Ward School, No. 52 Market street.
Fifth Ward School, No. 141 Hudson street.
Avenue C School, No. 306 Fourth street.
Eleventh Ward School, No. 709 East Eleventh street.
Thirteenth Ward School, No. 327 Rivington street.
Fourteenth Ward School, No. 93 Crosby street.
Sixteenth Ward School, No. 211 West Eighteenth street.
Water Street School, No. 14 Dover street.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The subscription-books for the Spring season of Italian opera, to extend over eighteen nights, commencing on Friday next, will be opened to-morrow morning, at the Academy of Music. The sale of seats will begin on Monday. Mr. Strakosch's company is now at the Boston Theatre, to which a representation of "Il Trovatore," on Monday, attracted an immense assemblage.

THE "COSTUME CONCERTS."

The "Costume Concerts," to the first of which, given under the management of Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard, attention was called some time ago, were resumed at Steinway Hall last evening. These entertainments consist of instrumental and vocal solos, and part singing, supplied by performers attired in accordance with the fashion-plates of a century or two ago. If we could have the music as well as the dresses of the period, the concerts would have an almost historical interest. But the tunes have no particular age, and the achievements of the saxophone-player, despite his garb, are so clearly modern as to destroy any illusion which the appearance of the "Old Folks" upon the platform may at first produce. The audience—a very large one—was none the less delighted with the songs, and, liberal as the programme was, there was a strong disposition to have many of the numbers repeated. A matinée entertainment of the same kind is down for Saturday.

THE CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

The second concert given by the Church Music Association this season took place at Steinway Hall Tuesday. It was not a very interesting affair. The Executive Committee deserves credit for bringing out unfamiliar works, but its selections are rarely fortunate, and the latest programme lacked both charm and character. The first part of the entertainment was occupied by Schumann's Mass in C minor, and the second by Gade's cantata, "The Erl King's Daughter." The severity of the style of the mass renders it quite unfit for the concert-room, and its uneven recital by a chorus large to the eye and small to the ear made its close a rather gratifying episode. The cantata, whereof the story, after an old Danish ballad, is narrated in a series of solos and choral movements, produced a more favorable impression. It is not, however, a remarkable achievement, consisting of an almost unbroken succession of recitatives, provided with graceful and flowing accompaniments, but devoid of coloring. "The Erl King's Daughter" was fairly interpreted. Mr. Remmerts's fine voice—although under imperfect control—is always pleasant to listen to, and the elocution of the gentleman was especially welcome Tuesday night; Mrs. Gulager sang with her wonted power, and Miss Henne was quite equal to her share of the evening's task. A brilliant audience, as usual, filled the place, and bestowed upon the performance an attention only interrupted by references to the circulars relating to the music chosen for execution. If these circulars were prepared with care and judgment, they might be of positive value. In the one before us it would have been far better to deal with the merits of Schumann's mass than to waste space upon an attempt to sustain the proposition that "an anonymous critic can hardly hope for respect." The absence of a signature would, in this instance at least, have saved "C. E. H." from a comparison with *Dogberry* under circumstances not flattering to that person's intelligence.

AMATEURS AT THE UNION SQUARE.

The Charity Amateur Dramatic Association performed "The Hunchback" at the Union Square Theatre yesterday afternoon. The affair was given for the benefit of the Free Training Schools of the Women's Educational and Industrial Society, and we are glad to say that it was uncommonly successful, both from an artistic and a pecuniary stand-point. Mr. Bird personated *Master Walter* with decided skill, and Mrs. Shook was the *Julia*, and an excellent representative of the personage. Mrs. Shook is further entitled to the credit due the manageress of the entertainment. The lady is as energetic in the cause of charity as she is earnest—and proportionally interesting—as the leading actress of the Charity Amateur Dramatic Association.

THE IRON PIPE TRADE.

MEETING OF MANUFACTURERS—UNIFORMITY OF PRICE AGREED UPON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—A meeting of the Iron Pipe Manufacturers' Association was held at 1 o'clock to-day, in one of the parlors of the Continental Hotel, at which nearly all the iron pipe manufacturing firms of the country were represented. Mr. Campbell Herron, of the Isabella Furnaces, Pittsburg, was called upon to preside, and Mr. David Barr, of the firm of Morris, Tasker & Co., of this city, acted as Secretary. The primary and almost sole object of the meeting was to arrive at a greater unanimity of prices. A resolution to have a uniform schedule of prices throughout the country was proposed and unanimously adopted. A general interchange of views as to the present position and future prospects of the iron pipe trade then took place, this discussion developing great harmony of ideas and showing that the manufacturers are very much of one mind as to their real interests. The meeting adjourned to convene again in Pittsburg in May next

ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

THE PARLIAMENT, AND HOW IT IS ELECTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I should be glad to see in THE TIMES an article giving a little light on election matters in England, as I believe not one in a hundred really know anything about it.

When, for how long, and under what authority are elections for Parliament held?

If inconvenient to furnish the information, please state where it can be found, and oblige

A READER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Feb. 9, 1874.

The English Parliament, strictly speaking, consists of the Sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons. The Upper House contains about 485 members, the Lower 685, of whom 493 represent England and Wales, 60 Scotland, and 105 Ireland. Members of the House of Lords hold their seats by virtue either of hereditary right; creation of the Sovereign; office, as the case of the Bishops; election for life, as the Irish Peers; or election for the duration of Parliament, as the Scottish Peers. The Sovereign only can summons Parliament, which is done by writ issued out of Chancery not less than thirty-five days before the assembling. If a vacancy occur in the House of Commons while Parliament is sitting, a writ for the election of a new member is issued upon motion in the House. If the vacancy occur when Parliament is not sitting, the writ is issued by the Speaker. A dissolution of Parliament affects only the House of Commons and the Scottish representative Peers. It may occur by the will of the Sovereign, expressed either in person, or by Commissioners, or by proclamation. Writs are then issued by the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain and Ireland, on command of the Sovereign, for a general election, but the Parliament thereby constituted may be dissolved at any time. The qualification requisite for a member of Parliament is that the candidate be a native British subject, and that he be twenty-one years of age. Naturalized subjects are not eligible except by special act of Parliament.

Formerly all writs returnable within a county were sent to the Sheriff of the county; now, when they relate to cities or boroughs, they are sent direct to the returning officers. By an Act of William III. it was ordered that the writs of summons should be "delivered to the proper officer," but no channel was pointed out for their delivery. Thus irregularities frequently occurred; but in 1813 it was provided that the messenger or pursuivant of the Great Seal, or his deputy, after receiving the writs, should forthwith carry them to the General Post Office in London, and there deliver them to the Postmaster General or his deputy, receiving an acknowledgment thereof in writing. The Postmaster General, in his turn, is bound to dispatch the writs by the first post; the returning officers are required, upon receiving them, to give an acknowledgment, setting forth the day and hour of delivery; and this memorandum is transmitted to the General Post Office in London and filed there for reference. The London writs are delivered personally by the Messenger of the Great Seal. The Parliamentary Election act of 1872 requires that, in a county or district borough, notice should be given of the day of election within two days after the receipt of the writ; the election must be fixed for not later than the ninth day after the receipt of the writ, and if the seat be contested the poll must be taken at an interval of not less than two nor more than six clear days after the day fixed for the election. In boroughs the returning officer must give notice of the election on the day the writ arrives, or the day afterward, and must fix it not later than the fourth day after receipt of the writ, the poll being taken not more than three clear days after the day appointed for the election.

Up to the passing of the Parliamentary and Municipal Elections act, 1872, the writ of summons, translated from the ancient form, began with a quaint and stately recital by the crown that "by the advice and assent of our council, for certain arduous and urgent affairs concerning us, the state and defense of our United Kingdom and the Church, we have ordered a certain Parliament to be holden at our City of Westminster on the — day of —— next ensuing, and then and there to treat and have conference with the prelates, great men, and peers of our realm." During the Protectorate the recital of the writ was varied thus: "Whereas, to the end that a Parliament be held for us to consult with the knights, citizens, and burgesses of the said Commonwealth on the weighty and urgent affairs concerning us, the state and defense of the said Commonwealth, and the maintenance of the true Reformed Protestant Christian religion in the purity thereof." Then the operative part of the writ proceeded to "command and strictly enjoin" the Sheriff of the county that, "proclamation hereof and of the time and place of election being first duly made," he cause to be elected, "freely and indifferently," two knights of the most "fit and discreet, girt with swords;" and, further the Sheriff is to return the names of the knights so chosen, and then is to cause them to come to Westminster on the day appointed, "in such manner that the said knights for themselves and the commonalty of the same county may have from them full and sufficient power to do and consent to those things which then and there, by the Common Council of our said United Kingdom (by the blessing of God) shall happen to be ordained upon the aforesaid affairs, so that for want of such power, or through an improvident election of the said knights, the aforesaid affairs may in no wise remain unfinished." The city and borough writs followed the same general form. But all this piquancy disappeared from the form of writ inserted in the schedule to the act of 1872, which merely recites, in the shortest and simplest way, that, "by the advice of our Council, we have ordered a Parliament to be holden at Westminster" on such a day, and commands the Returning Officer to "cause election to be made according to law."

During each of the reigns of George III. and William IV. there was one Parliament which lasted less than six months. That of 1820 was the longest. It lasted six years, one month, and nine days. The next was the Parliament of 1859, which lasted six years, one month and six days.

Parliament has full power over all civil or military matters, and in altering or changing the Constitution. But the executive power vested in the crown is practically filled by a committee of Ministers, called the Cabinet, which is virtually appointed by and out of the two Houses of Parliament, its existence being dependent on its possessing a majority of supporters in the House of Commons.

The Parliament just brought to an end is the eighth Parliament which has been assembled under the reign of her Majesty, and the tenth since the passing of the first Reform bill. The Parliament which was sitting at the death of William IV., in June, 1837, came to an end in the following month by the demise of the crown, and the new Parliament elected in the August, which met in the November of that year, was dissolved in June, 1841, having lasted four years. Her Majesty's second Parliament, elected in August, 1841, was dissolved in July, 1847, having lasted nearly six years. Her third Parliament, which met in the November of the same year, was dissolved in July, 1852, having lasted about four years and three-quarters. The fourth Parliament of her Majesty met in November, 1852, and was dissolved in March, 1857, having lasted four years and a half. The fifth Parliament of her Majesty was the briefest in its duration, having met in April, 1857, and having been dissolved in the Spring of 1859, after a life of little more than two years' duration. The next Parliament, which assembled in April, 1859, lasted six years, being dissolved early in 1865; and her Majesty's seventh Parliament lasted from the Spring of 1865 to the Autumn of 1868, about three years and a half. The last, which will hereafter be known as Mr. Gladstone's Parliament, was elected in November and December, 1868, and hence has enjoyed an existence of a little over five years. Consequently it has lived longer than any of its predecessors, except only those of 1841-47 and 1859-65. As her Majesty has now reigned for nearly thirty-seven years, it will be seen upon an easy calculation that the average duration of the Parliaments which have been assembled at Westminster under Queen Victoria has been a little over four years and a half.

The following is a list of the various heads of the Cabinet since the accession of the House of Hanover, which shows that the average duration of each Ministry for the whole period has been about three years and eight months, or nearly the same as the average duration of Parliament.

First Lords of the Treasury.	Dates of Appointment.
Robert Walpole	Oct. 10, 1714
James Stanhope	April 10, 1717
Earl of Sunderland	March 16, 1718
Sir Robert Walpole	April 29, 1720
[illegible]	Feb. [illegible]
Henry Pelham	July 26, 1743
Duke of Newcastle	April 21, 1754
Earl of Bute	May 29, 1762
George Grenville	April 16, 1763
Marquis of Rockingham	July 12, 1765
Duke of Grafton	Aug. 2, 1766
Lord North	Jan. 28, 1770
Marquis of Rockingham	March 30, 1782
Earl of Shelburn	July 3, 1782
Duke of Portland	April 5, 1783
William Pitt	Dec. 27, 1783
Henry Addington	March 7, 1801
William Pitt	May 12, 1804
Lord Grenville	Jan. 8, 1806
Duke of Portland	March 13, 1807
Spencer Perceval	June 23, 1810
Earl of Liverpool	June 8, 1812
George Canning	April 11, 1827
Viscount Goderich	Aug. 10, 1827
Duke of Wellington	Jan. 11, 1828
Earl Grey	Nov. 12, 1830
Viscount Melbourne	July 14, 1834
Sir Robert Peel	Dec. 10, 1834
Viscount Melbourne	April 18, 1835
Sir Robert Peel	Sept. 1, 1841
Lord John Russell	July 3, 1846
Earl of Derby	Feb. 27, 1852
Earl of Aberdeen	Dec. 28, 1852
Viscount Palmerston	Feb. 8, 1855
Earl of Derby	Feb. 26, 1858
Viscount Palmerston	June 18, 1859
Earl Russell	Oct. 18, 1865
Earl of Derby	July 6, 1866
Benjamin Disraeli	Feb. 25, 1868
William Ewart Gladstone	Dec. 9, 1868

INVASION OF BARREN ISLAND BY UNITED STATES TROOPS.

SEIZURE OF FORTY-FIVE BARRELS OF WHISKY, AND THE DESTRUCTION OF 50,000 GALLONS OF MASH—A BROOKLYN POLITICIAN INVOLVED.

In the gray dawn of Monday morning were assembled at the Revenue Dock, in this City, a number of individuals, mysteriously wrapped up, and protected from the inclemency of the weather. A certain amount of suspicion attached to their movements, but ultimately, to the satisfaction of the observant Police officer, they rendezvoused on board the Government boat Henry Smith. The craft proceeded down the bay, and came to at the pier at Fort Hamilton. Here a gentleman in "mufti" stepped on shore, proceeded to the fort, and presented his credentials to Gen. Getty, commander of the post. Some short time afterward details from three companies, E, G, and I, of the Third Artillery, under the immediate command of Capt. Piper, proceeded through the west sally-port over the banquette to the dock, where lay the Henry Smith. The men were fully equipped, and, in addition to their rifles, side-arms, and cartouche-boxes, certain details carried pick-axes, crowbars, and other engineering tools. There were altogether about 120 men, and at 10 A. M. the Smith, with her freight, steamed up the bay toward New-York. After a certain detour the boat was turned down stream, and having described a wide course around Coney Island, so as to deceive parties who were anxiously watching her movements from the heights of Fort Hamilton, she headed to the north-east and wended her dubious way through the mazes of the channels which intersect the eastern shores of Long Island. The military were quite at sea as to their destination, and not until the Henry Smith had gone into blue water and precluded the possibility of communicating with the shore, that an explanation was given to Capt. Piper. Then it was explained that the force from Fort Hamilton were intended to co-operate with a posse of United States revenue agents, under the immediate command of Supervisor Hawley and Agent Smith, assisted by some six officers of their department. Through the intricate passages of Rockaway inlet the Smith steamed on to the pier of the "rendering" establishment on Barren Island, and, the troops having kept out of view, quietly bore up to the landing-place. Immediately to the right front is the "rendering" sheds of Mr. Frank Swift, of Brooklyn offal notoriety. To the left, rear of this factory, is a number of detached buildings, and the two are separated by a morass from a larger establishment devoted to a similar purpose, and owned by Mr. Clarke, the rival of Swift. The troops were speedily disembarked, and moved at double-quick along the wooden causeway which traversed the marsh, until they had attained a position which completely cut off communication with the mainland. Taking open order, the cordon was gradually contracted, and details were thrown out to the front. The larger establishment, known as "Clarke's" was thoroughly overhauled by the troops, but nothing was found to justify a seizure. The houses on the island, almost all occupied by laborers in the rendering-houses, were searched throughout, and the military advanced in force on the works of Mr. Frank Swift. In the buildings to right rear of the rendering establishment, a steam-engine had been recently at work, and from the suspicious appearance of the place. Capt. Piper ordered a German, who was represented as the foreman of the works, to advance and let off the steam. This he at first refused, but finding his retreat cut off by some half-dozen ugly-looking bayonets, with villainous-looking rifles, and determined faces behind them, Mr. Smydth reluctantly entered the detached building and allowed the steam to escape. An incipient fire sprung up, whether by accident or design is not known, but it was speedily suppressed by the soldiers. An inspection of the building revealed an extensive distillery in full operation, with all the appurtenances used in illicit distillation, of a most costly material. The windows were closed by horse-hides, stretched across the sash, preventing the egress of the light within. It was also ascertained that the fires had been banked up and such measures taken as would cause an explosion of the steam-boiler at a time when it was calculated the military would arrive on the premises. Here were found worms, retorts, &c., capable of running 100 gallons daily, three large vats, each of a capacity of 1,500 gallons, and three or four of 800 gallons each, and a large donkey-engine. Forty-six barrels of whisky were found on the premises, besides a quantity of mash and molasses, and other ingredients used in the process of distillation. The troops detailed as engineers set to work with their axes and sledges and smashed in the vats and allowed the "precious liquor" to flow into the surrounding salt marshes. The laborers connected with the "rendering" establishments, who had been captured by the military, suggested to the troops to save and use some of the liquor in their canteens, but Capt. Piper rigidly prohibited his men from partaking of the stuff. In the meantime the "foreman" who had turned off the steam had been kept as a prisoner, and was under the guardianship of a namesake—one Smith—but owing to the confusion the detenue escaped, and was no more seen. When the Henry Smith glided into the pier, a two-masted schooner painted green with a white stripe along her gunwale and a new bowsprit, was anchored about thirty yards from the shore. After the buildings on the shore had been searched or occupied the "Smitt" as the soldiers call her, lay broadside to the schooner and boarded her. A number of empty barrels of the pattern usually made to contain whisky, were found on board, and she was accordingly seized by the revenue officers. On investigation it transpired that the Captain of the schooner had been arrested among the hands employed in the rendering department of Mr. Swift's establishment. The forty-six barrels of whisky, the donkey-engine, worm, still, and all portable apparatuses, were then conveyed on board the schooner—her name is the Jennie or Jemmie Hamilton—and she was towed to the Government dock at Fort Hamilton. The laboring men were discharged, but the master of the schooner was held. The troops destroyed everything on the island which might be hereafter used for the purpose of distillation. Yesterday the schooner, with her captured freight, was towed up to New-York. There are various stories afloat in the neighborhood as to who was running the distillery and who "sold the pass." The building where the still, &c., was seized almost immediately adjoins the rendering place of Frank Swift, and his rival, Clarke, occupied buildings not far removed from him. The steam-boat Nachon, employed by Mr. Swift in towing craft laden with dead animals and City offal, has been frequently seen to tow the derelict schooner up and down through the Narrows, and Mr. Swift's wagons were often employed in transporting barrels similar to those captured on board the schooner, from the neighborhood of Barren Island to Brooklyn. The persons supposed to be "posted" are very reticent about the matter; they do not wish to compromise parties in the "Fifth Ward." One person said to the writer, "I have no doubt that though a still was running on the island, it was made a depot for the stuff manufactured by Mulledy and others of the 'Fifth.' I have seen barges towed down by 'the boats,' waiting in Gravesend Bay to have the stuff shipped to Frank's place." The writer brought to his recollection an incident which occurred more than two years ago, when he and some friends landed on the island, and were immediately driven off by ferocious dogs. "Oh," said his informant, "that was a part of the plan. No strangers were permitted to land there, and a lot of 'dodges' were resorted to, to prevent parties exploring the island. It is going on now for some years, and the fellows who run the affair can well afford to lose. Why one month's run would well repay the loss by yesterday's raid." "Well, how about the informer who 'sold' the establishment?" "He was a revenue officer, Sir. He came on my car last night, (Tuesday,) after the raid. He pretended to be out of employment, and got a job on board the Nachon, Frank Swift's boat. He there saw barrels of molasses, and casks having a certain smell, carried up and down the bay, and his suspicions were confirmed. Afterward he made some excuse and left the Nachon, but succeeded in obtaining employment at the rendering establishment, and so got posted on all the secrets of the place. He was on board the schooner when she was seized. He cleared out very soon after the raid. The place was too hot for him. In fact, he did not speak a word until he got near town, and then he began boasting." "Why," said the writer, "are the people down there in sympathy with the law-breakers?" "Oh no, but you see they have no sympathy with a fellow who eats the bread of another and then betrays him. I know myself that persons in Fort Hamilton were offered a considerable sum to advise parties on Barren Island of any sudden movement of troops, but the affair was conducted so secretly there was no opportunity of giving word to the boys, even if we were so disposed."

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

THE STATE CONVENTION YESTERDAY.

HARMONIOUS CHARACTER OF THE PROCEEDINGS — NOMINATIONS FOR GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, TREASURER, AND CONTROLLER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 11.—The Republican State Convention, at Allyn Hall, in its entire business proceedings, made abundantly good all the hopeful things that were expected of it in the way of harmonious and successful action. The personal character of the meeting was noticeably prominent. No convention of any party which has ever been held in Connecticut has ever been more distinguished in this respect. There have been assemblages of the Republican Party when party enthusiasm has been more vehemently displayed, but none where a more earnest, determined spirit has been exhibited. Every word uttered was in the spirit of harmony, and this, after all, is the great thing which needs practical enforcement in the ranks of the party here to make victory certain. It has been only through divisions that elections have been lost. The defeat of last year was a forcible illustration of the inevitable truth that a house divided against itself cannot stand. Now, with a sincere and earnest desire in all parts of the State to heal up old wounds and forget all differences, regardless of locality interests or individual prejudices, the prospect is a most hopeful one, and the convention, reflecting the voice of the masses of Republicans, did its work with a quiet confidence that the ticket and the platform were to be indorsed at the polls in April.

The convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by Col. Selden, Chairman of the State Committee, and Hon. Roger Averill, of Danbury, was chosen temporary Chairman. In a short and well-timed speech, Mr. Averill warmly congratulated the delegates on the hopeful promises of the campaign. He had, he said, freely conversed with representatives from all parts of the State, and had not been able to discover a single sign of discord. On the contrary, there was a settled feeling of harmony and good will in all directions.

After the appointment of Committees on Permanent Organization, Credentials, and Resolutions, a series of rules for the government of future State Conventions was adopted, on the recommendation of the State Committee. The most important of these is for the holding of town caucuses at least five days before the convention, the Secretary of the caucus to forward lists of delegates to the Secretary of the State Committee four days in advance, in order that the roll may be made up early to facilitate the business of the convention.

Gen. Crawfold, of Norwalk, reported the list of permanent officers, as follows:

President—Hon. Henry P. Haven, of New-London.

Vice Presidents—A. N. Wood, New-Britain; David Brainard, Enfield; Henry A. Peck, Bristol; John Peck, Woodbridge; Edward C. Lewis, Waterbury; Edward Jones, Branford; William L. Peckham, Waterford; Thaddeus C. Gordon, Greenville; R. G. Hooper, Montville; Jonathan Godfrey, Fairfield; Henry A. Fanton, Danbury; E. K. Lockwood, Norwalk; W. A. Lewis, Plainfield; Richard D. Lathrop, Killingly; F. D. Fyler, Winsted; Andrew B. Mygatt, New-Milford; A. H. Holley, Salisbury; William T. Elmer, Middletown; William Shater, Haddam; Julius Converse, Stafford; William M. Cummings, South Coventry.

Secretaries—L. M. Hubbard, Wallingford; A. B. Beers, Bridgeport; Sumner Payne, South Coventry; Charles L. Deane, Ashford; Charles E. Searles, Thompson; Hugh Daily, New-Haven; Dwight H. Tuttle, East Haven; W. W. Gillespie, Stamford.

Mr. Haven, who, on taking the chair, was received with great applause, addressed the convention at length. He was the candidate of the party for Governor last year, and his presence in the convention was a real pleasure to the delegates, many of whom had never seen him before, and his appearance as presiding officer was altogether in his favor, giving him a most acceptable introduction, and his remarks were in good temper and well delivered. He spoke especially of the fatal results of division, and said that for himself he departed from his custom of not attending the State Convention because he was desirous of doing what he could to secure harmony. He alluded in very kind terms to Gov. Ingersoll, and said this was no contest against men, but against the party with which they were acting, which party must be judged by its fruits. The speaker then reviewed the history of the Democratic Party, and made a forcible presentation. He quoted Horace Greeley's opinion of Democracy in 1871, and said he threw the mantle of charity over that gentleman's grave, remembering only the good he had done, and forgetting the last days of his life, when the party that abused him made him its standard-bearer, and he felt the more charitable because Webster, Clay, and later, Chase, forgot their life-long principles when once their eyes were fixed upon the Presidential chair. He said that men were apt in their too great independence to forget what the present Administration had done for their country, and alluded to the reduction of the debt, the lessening of taxes, the adjustment with England, and the satisfactory solution of the Cuban difficulty, as matters worthy of commendation. In his closing, Mr. Haven paid a graceful tribute to Hon. H. B. Harrison, and said that he had no doubt the convention would respond to the popular demand that he would occupy the first place on the ticket. The remarks of the speaker were frequently applauded.

Following this speech, on motion of Senator Elmer, of Middletown, the convention voted to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and Gen. Pratt, of Wethersfield, moved that Hon. H. B. Harrison be nominated by acclamation. The nomination was seconded by Hon. H. C. Robinson, of Hartford, who spoke as follows: "Mr. Chairman—I rise to heartily second the nomination just made for the very honorable office of Chief Magistrate of our Commonwealth, and I second it the more heartily because the gentleman named is one who from his youth to the present time has filled a most enviable place in the estimation of all those who have observed him. There are many persons in this city where we are gathered—perhaps some within the sound of my voice—who remember him as a most industrious, faithful, and popular teacher in one of our district schools. We watched with interest his life as a student at the university, rejoiced with him when he bore off the highest honors of his class at Yale. We have seen him rise from the threshold of his honorable profession to success in the highest chambers. We have felt his strong presence and great influence in many an hour of public interest and trial, and to every undertaking of his life, be it personal, professional, or political, I make bold to say that he has brought a clear head and a pure heart, and in these days, when our public places cry aloud for men of character and ability, we can all feel assured of a response clear as a trumpet from him. Let me express an earnest hope and a belief almost as firm as a conviction, that in the nomination and election of Hon. Henry B. Harrison the local quarrels which have sometimes estranged the two chief cities of our State will find a grave from which there is no resurrection." [Great applause.]

Mr. Harrison was thereupon nominated by acclamation, amid great enthusiasm, and Messrs. Robinson, of Hartford, and Baldwin, of New-Haven, were appointed a committee to inform him of his nomination, which they did by telegraph, and received the following reply:

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 11.

Please present to the convention my thanks for their confidence in me so generously expressed. As a Republican from the beginning, who does not claim any political honor, and does not mean to shrink from any political obligation, I accept the nomination, in the earnest hope that the action of the convention may promote the harmony and success of the Republican Party in Connecticut. (Signed,) HENRY B. HARRISON.

Hon. John T. Wait, of Norwich, was then nominated for Lieutenant Governor, receiving 298 votes to 69 cast for Hon. C. L. Griswold, of Chester. J. Q. A. Stone, of Killingly, was nominated for Secretary of State, having 248 votes and Chauncey Howard 78. Hon. David P. Nichols, of Danbury, was nominated for Treasurer by acclamation, and Col. E. Perry Packer, of Coventry, for Controller, receiving 190 votes to 91 for John T. Rockwell, of Winsted, and 36 for L. G. Fuller, of Tolland. Col. H. W. R. Hoyt, of Greenwich, reported from the Committee on Resolutions the following platform, which was unanimously adopted:

THE PLATFORM.

The Republican Party of the State of Connecticut, in convention assembled, declare that the end of Government is to secure equal and exact justice to all its citizens, with as little infringement as possible upon individual freedom; that the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, as interpreted and foreshadowed by the declaration of independence is the true American idea; that this idea can only be realized by the election of honest and capable men to public office, and by conducting public affairs with strict prudence and in accordance with the sound and approved maxims of business and political economy.

That, in accordance with these principles, the States should be left to regulate their own internal affairs without interference, and this convention gladly indorses the course of the National Administration in reference to the recent election in Texas.

That good administration and freedom from temptation to official dishonesty can be best secured by such an organization of the civil service as shall insure a competent body of civil officers, who shall be undisturbed by the changes and temptations of active politics.

That there ought to be no further increase of the paper currency of the country, and that the people expect from the present Congress the adoption of such measures as will forward the early resumption of specie payment.

That there should be no more subsidies of public lands in the interest of private corporations; that taxation should be equal and be laid in such a manner as least to interfere with the general prosperity, and so as to encourage the various industries.

That party organizations are useful and necessary, but that while we are proud of the birth and history of the Republican Party, we recognize no such allegiance to political associations as shall prevent our fair and candid criticism of the acts of all public men, and that every case of negligence, wastefulness, or dishonesty on the part of those having control of public money ought to be promptly investigated and severely punished, without fear or favor; that we expect of our State legislators and State officers the strictest integrity and economy, the largest possible relief from the burden of taxation, the maintenance of public education, the preservation of the purity and freedom of the ballot-box, the continuance of such registration laws as shall invite all who are entitled to the precious right of suffrage to participation in it, and at the same time shall exclude all fraudulent voting.

That the sessions of our General Assembly should be short and its legislative acts few and general; that in making judicial and other legislative appointments character and capacity should be the only qualifications considered, and that all bargains and trades for these appointments are abusive to the health of the Commonwealth, and destructive of the interests of the people.

That the rightful interests of labor in view of the present condition of the industrial classes and their relations to capital and to the great corporations of the country, demand the careful solicitude and attention of the Legislature.

That we recognize the wisdom and necessity of obtaining reliable statistics and information in regard to the condition of the laboring classes upon which to base proper legislation, and we believe that an impartial and non-partisan bureau for that purpose is demanded alike by humanity and the best interests of the State.

That the question whether or not a convention ought to be called to revise our present State Constitution should be submitted by the General Assembly to the people of the State for their decision. With these declarations we present to the people of Connecticut the names of Hon. Henry B. Harrison for Governor, and of his associates upon the ticket for their several offices with pride and confidence, believing that their well-known character is a guarantee of their faithful performance of the trusts which we feel assured will be committed to them.

A State Committee was appointed for the ensuing year, as follows: E. B. Bennet, Hartford; J. Warren Johnson, Enfield; T. M. Maltbie, Granby; A. J. Beers, New-Haven; Edward Day, Seymour; H. Lynde Harrison, Guilford; W. H. Tubbs, New-London; Joseph Selden, Norwich; Wm. H. Hayward, Colchester; Wm. H. Mallory, Bridgeport; David B. Booth, Danbury; Benj. Wright, Greenwich; C. B. Pomeroy, Windham; Sabin L. Sayles, Killingly; Rufus Cleveland, Barkhamsted; William Smith, Woodbury; L. P. Judd, Bethlehem; C. G. R. Vinal, Middletown; Wm. C. Hough, Essex; Joseph McLaughlin, Stafford; Joseph P. Barrows, Mansfield.

At a meeting of the committee, afterward, Col. Selden, of Norwich, was re-elected Chairman.

Mr. Harrison, candidate for Governor, is a leading lawyer of the State, a graduate of Yale in the class of 1846. He was the first candidate of the Republican Party of Connecticut for Lieutenant Governor in 1856. He is a man of the highest intellectual ability and the soundest moral character.

Mr. Wait, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is a lawyer, up to the Kansas troubles was a Democrat. He has been frequently in the Legislature, was Speaker of the House once, and also President pro tem of the Senate. He is a gentleman of very popular manners.

Mr. Stone, candidate for Secretary, resides in that old-fashioned Republican county of Windham, is a practical printer, and edits and publishes the *Windham County Transcript*. Mr. Nichols, candidate for Treasurer, has filled the position in former years most acceptably; he is a sound business man and greatly esteemed by members of both parties. Col. Packer, candidate for Controller, has a good war record, having served three years; he is a merchant in Coventry, and a wide-awake, active young Republican.

THE WISCONSIN BISHOPRIC.

ORGANIZATION OF THE EPISCOPALIAN CONVENTION—NO ELECTION YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 11.—The special session of Episcopal Diocese of Wisconsin, for the election of a Bishop, met this morning in the cathedral, which was crowded to its fullest extent by large numbers of people of all denominations interested in the exciting contest for the Bishop's chair. Chicago and Boston papers and THE NEW-YORK TIMES were represented by reporters. At 9 o'clock the clergy entered in procession, clothed in white robes, and the organ pealed forth a voluntary. The opening services were read by Rev. Dr. Wright, of Waukesha, followed by Rev. Dr. Dunbar, of Janesville, Rev. Dr. Wallace, of Janesville, and Rev. Dr. Ashley, of Milwaukee. The latter announced the serious illness of Rev. Lyman Phelps. Rev. H. Hoff, of Green Bay, recited from the creed, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Park, of Oshkosh, who preached a lengthy sermon on humility and against ritualism. The communion services were then held, after which Dr. Ashley was called to the chair, and a Committee on Credentials was appointed. The first display of tactics occurred in the attempt to pronounce the lay delegates not entitled to vote, as this was a special council, and the rules of the Yearly Council could not apply. A hot discussion ensued among several clergymen, but a motion to adjourn till 3 o'clock was finally carried.

In the afternoon the Committee on Credentials reported that there were three classes of credentials of lay delegates: First, certificates of those elected to the next annual convention; second, of those elected to the last annual convention; third, of those elected from congregations not admitted. The question of admitting all was hotly discussed as unconstitutional, and prayers were postponed from the usual hour to evening, to enable them to discuss the subject thoroughly. A motion to lay on the table was declared carried. A division was then called for, and a bitter discussion resulted as to who should vote. After sharp words the vote of the clergy was taken, and resulted in 35 for and 33 against the motion being tabled. The vote of the laity was commenced, but was interrupted on the ground that they should hold a separate meeting. The vote of the laity was 13 to table and 27 against. The motion was lost. Rev. Dr. Adams said the convention was trifling, and he thought no member had a skull so thick as not to understand the object of such frivolity. Amid cries of "Question," and calls to order, it was decided to canvass the delegates singly. The convention then adjourned till evening.

During the afternoon the most intense feeling prevailed, and the discussions were interrupted in the most undignified manner. Dr. De Koven objected strongly to the admission of the third class of parishes, among the delegates from which he can count no supporters. It was the evident desire to prolong the proceedings in order to permit electioneering. Caucuses were held last night and to-day against De Koven, principally by the laity. The clergy were considered rather favorable to him.

The convention reached a full organization late to-night. Rev. Mr. McGoffin nominated, in a long address, Rev. Dr. Eugene Hoffman, of Philadelphia, for Bishop. A bitter discussion is now going on, and the speakers are interrupted by applause, hisses, and cries of "Order," calling hard names, and pronouncing opponents guilty of falsehood. There is no prospect of the convention closing its labors to-night.

THE TRIAL OF A WIFE MURDERER.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 11.—In the Superior Court, Judge James M. Smith presiding, after exhausting three panels of 181 citizens, a jury was obtained this evening in the case Michael McKeon, who is charged with brutally murdering his wife on Jan. [illegible]

THE RING CIVIL SUITS.

ARGUMENT BY MESSRS. O'CONOR, ROOT, AND TILDEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The case of The People against James H. Ingersoll, implicated with William M. Tweed, E. A. Woodward, and A. J. Garvey, came up for reargument in the Court of Appeals to-day on appeal from the judgment sustaining the demurrer. Messrs. O'Conor, Tilden, and Peckham appeared for the people, and Messrs. Fullerton and Root for the respondent.

The argument was on the following questions:

First—Was the title to the money, which is the subject in controversy, in the County of New-York?

Second—If the money was the money of the County, can the Board of Supervisors maintain an action for the cause stated in the complaint in behalf of and for the benefit of the County?

Mr. O'Conor proceeded to address the court, and in the opening portion of his argument expatiated on the grave nature and importance of the issues involved in the question to be determined. The decision of the court would determine whether we had, under our form of government, communes similar to those which existed formerly in England, or whether, as he believed, the authority of the State was paramount. Discussing the first point, "Was the title to the money which is the subject of controversy in the County of New-York?" Mr. O'Conor contended that the money was never intended to go to the County at all for general purposes. To the Controller alone was given charge of the matter, in regard to the issuing of the bonds, and the payment of the money to the holders of the certificates. Counsel quoted the section of the act of 1870, bearing on the subject, as follows:

"All liabilities against the County of New-York incurred previous to the passage of this act shall be audited by the Mayor, Controller, and present President of the Board of Supervisors, and the amounts which are found to be due shall be provided for by the issue of revenue bonds of the County of New-York, payable during the year 1871, and the Board of Supervisors shall include in the ordinance levying the taxes for the year 1871 an amount sufficient to pay said bonds and the interest thereon. Such claims shall be paid by the Controller to the party or parties entitled to receive the same, upon the certificate of the officers named herein."

It was apparent that the Controller was sole manager of the process, and that no Board of Supervisors had control in the matter. The money raised certainly did not belong to the Board of Supervisors. It certainly did not belong to the bondholders. If at any time it belonged to the Controller, certainly it did not after he had paid it away. To whom, then, did it belong? He thought that if to anybody it belonged to the holders of the certificates. False and fraudulent as those certificates were, they yet gave the holders a technical claim upon the money, and in his (counsel's) opinion, the case of the people was a common law action for damages, brought by the State against the conspirators who gave the fraudulent certificates. The argument denying the right of the State to sue was untenable. Cities, he contended, were nothing more than mere civil divisions of the State, and their officers could exercise no powers beyond those conferred upon them by the Legislature. There never has been, within the United States, since our secession from Great Britain, or, at all events, within the State of New-York, any county, town, village, city, or other local district, which was, in judgment of law, anything else than a public civil division of the State's territory, formed or recognized by the sovereign power for public purposes, and for the more convenient distribution of the powers of government or administration. And there never was in or assigned to any of these civil divisions, a lawful office, or officer, or a corporation, or quasi corporation, or other entity, established or recognized for govermental purposes, that was not, in every sense, public and amenable to the sovereign power of the State alone, for the faithful exercise of its powers, including the receipt, keeping, and disposition of all funds entrusted to it, or that was, in any sense whatever, the agent, servant, representative, or trustee of any individual person, or set or class of persons. The efforts of the defendants to deprive the State of the right to sue were in keeping with all their acts. It was the resource of a set of rogues, who, driven to bay, sought to get a sharp point in law that would save them from answering at the bar of justice. If those rogues were successful in their device, and the principle established that only the local authorities could sue, there would be a failure of justice. No earnest prosecution would be made, and the utmost that could be expected would be that a miserable compromise, by which the delinquents would escape by paying over a portion of their plunder.

Discussing the character and powers of the Board of Supervisors, the learned counsel said that the act of 1870 denuded the board of all pretense of being a governing body, and left it a mere contingent remainder of the previous board. The act made the board, as it were, the administrator to the affairs of a defunct insolvent debtor, and nothing more. And yet that was the body which the defendants in their desperation set up to challenge the right of the State to maintain the present action. It was important to consider that even if the county recovered a judgment for the $6,000,000, the Treasurer of the county could not receive it under any law of which he (the counsel) was aware, and even if he did receive it, he could do nothing with it, unless authorized of a special State law.

The Board of Supervisors of New-York was not, in fact, within the general system of the other counties, and, by consequence, not incorporated. Its right, therefore, to bring a suit of the present character cannot be maintained. In concluding his remarks, Mr. O'Conor said that he and the counsel associated with him had done their best in the interest of the people, and if there was a failure of justice the fault would not rest at their door.

Mr. Root, on the part of the respondent, said that he had hoped that the unpleasant features which had characterized previous discussion of the points at issue in the case would have been eliminated from the present argument. The allusion to the incarceration of the defendants, of which the learned counsel had so ingeniously spoken, might, he thought, have been spared. The question to be determined was a purely legal one. In his view, the money, the subject of the controversy, was taken from the Treasury of the County of New-York by the defendants. At the time it was taken it was on deposit in the National Broadway Bank, to the credit of an account kept by the County Treasurer of said county in his official character. It was paid out by the said bank for and on behalf of the said County Treasurer, and to the debit of his said account upon warrant signed and countersigned, as warrants for the payment of county moneys are required by law to be. Such payments were, it is alleged, received by and divided among the defendants. No matter how it got into the treasury, so long as it came there in formal compliance with law, it was in the possession of the county. Unless it is clear, from the circumstances through which this money came into the County Treasury, that some person other than the County had title to it, the first question must evidently be answered in the affirmative. Counsel in conclusion contended that the County of New-York was one of the original counties of the State, and was such when the Revised Statutes were adopted, and he quoted acts of the Legislature as to its right to sue. If the money taken belonged to the County, then the liability to return it was a liability to the County, and the damage done by taking it was a damage to the County. This is certainly true, as a general proposition, and whoever asserts that it is not true in this case should give some satisfactory reason for the exception. A suit upon this cause of action by the Board of Supervisors does involve a representation of tax-payers to just the extent of all suits by Board of Supervisors by virtue of the statute.

Mr. Tilden followed on behalf of the people, and argued that by the ancient and existing common law of England, every public officer having the trust of the disposal, or application, or custody of public money, or property, is accountable for a breach of his trust in an action by the crown, represented by the Attorney General. The officers of a municipal corporation are chargable in their personal capacity for the breach of trust in which they have participated, although the act was done in the name of the corporation. They are dealt with simply as public officers. The corporate body, if made a defendant, is merely a nominal party, for to charge the corporation with the pecuniary damage would be to charge the cestuis que trust, which are the injured parties, to neutralize their remedy and exempt their fraudulent agents. The Supreme Court of the State, as the successor of the former Court of Chancery, has a jurisdiction to prevent and redress breaches of public trust coextensive with the jurisdiction in like cases of the Court of Chancery in England. The remedy defined as existing for the rate-payers and the general public of England, is by our laws equally available for the taxpayers and general public of the State of New-York. Unless the people have by some authentic act renounced their right of action against their delinquent subordinate officers for breaches of public trust, or unless, retaining that right of action, they have disabled their Attorney General from representing them in such cases in their own courts, it is for those who charge the people of the State of New-York with having committed such a betrayal of the trust which the aggregate community hold for the safety and protection of each individual member of its body, to show how, and when, and by what means they have done it. No such act of folly and wrong can be found in our polity of laws. The right asserted for the people to intervene by action in the courts in behalf of the taxpayers, to restrain or redress a breach of trust on the part of an officer intrusted with the disposition, application, or custody of funds raised by taxes imposed on the persons taxable within a locality, is not in contravention of, but is in conformity with the theory and practice of the civil polity of the State. Mr. Tilden further argued against the right of the Board of Supervisors to sue, and quoted numerous cases in support of his opinion. At the conclusion of Mr. Tilden's remarks, Mr. O'Conor again addressed the court in refutation of the arguments advanced by Mr. Root. The court then took the papers.

THIS EVENING'S SOCIAL EVENTS.

THE LIEDERKRANZ BALL AND THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY'S LADIES' RECEPTION.

The twenty-eighth annual fancy-dress ball of the German Liederkranz Society takes place to-night at the Academy of Music, and judging from present indications the event of this year will be one of the most successful ever known in the history of the society. The boxes have all been disposed of at remunerative prices, the sale of tickets has been almost unprecedented, and the general interest evinced in the success of the undertaking has been highly gratifying to the management. The regular attendants at this, the greatest fancy ball and carnival of the season, have made elaborate preparations for celebrating the event with more than usual display, and the entertainment provided with such care by the members of the society will be certain to elicit the admiration of the guests. As already stated in THE TIMES, a series of magnificent tableaus will be exhibited, with gorgeous scenery and appropriate effects. In the first tableau Father Time makes his appearance at early morn, which gradually changes to broad daylight, and discloses a series of antique statues and colossal sphinxes. Old Time, who is divided into seasons and weeks, here summons the days of the weeks to appear in the following order: Blue Monday, Pink Tuesday, Ash Wednesday, Green Thursday, Black Friday, Yellow Saturday, and White Sunday. The different days having presented themselves in appropriate costumes will unite themselves with the four seasons, thus forming a complete year, which will be exhibited in detail before the spectators, and will prevent an easily-recognized review of the various remarkable events which have occurred during the year in this country as well as in other parts of the world. This scene dissolves, and is succeeded by the transformation of Time and its days into carnival, Time changing into Comus, and the days into clowns, who thereupon assume all kinds of grotesque Olympian attitudes, in honor of the rejoicing of Comus. In this scene Comus gives a startling exhibition of his magic power by transforming statuary and scenery into ardent disciples of Prince Carnival. In the next scene the home of Prince Carnival is represented by a grotto ornamented with precious stones. The interior of the grotto is lavishly adorned with the choicest flowers, interspersed with grotesque statuary, and ornamented with the arms of the Prince. Here Comus, surrounded by his followers, recites the most memorable incidents of the year, embracing the great social, religious, and political questions of the day, reflected in nine divisions. In the final tableaux the scene again changes, the portals of the grotto fly open, and Prince Carnival, in gorgeous array, attended by a brilliant suite of celestials, steps forth and reviews the assembled multitude. The entertainment is brought to a conclusion by Prince Carnival's grand reception, when the decorations and rewards are awarded to the faithful followers of the Prince. The preparations and decorations, which have already been published in THE TIMES, are now fully completed, and everything tends to show that this great event of our German fellow-citizens will be highly enjoyable.

The New-England Society's Ladies' Reception is to be given this evening at Delmonico's. Only a limited number of tickets has been issued, and all unpleasant crowding will be avoided. In fact, a careful supervision has been exercised in the disposal of the tickets, and it is anticipated that it will be one of the most select balls of the season. The following list will show under what auspices the reception is given:

Committee of Arrangements—John T. Denny, Chairman; John F. Plummer, George W. Cotterill, Frank E. Howe, and Emerson Foote, Secretary.

Reception Committee—Salem H. Wales, Wed. W. Clarke, Horace Russell, Joseph H. Brown, Wm. H. Webb, John C. Southwick, Dorman B. Eaton, Edward B. Wesley, Luther B. Wyman, Charles W. Griswold, Ed. W. Lambert, M. D., Josiah M. Fisk, Richard Butler, Wm. M. Bullard, Charles A. Peabody, William Walter Phelps, Chas. A. Tiffany, Elliot C. Cowdin, Chester A. Arthur, George F. Betts, J. M. Bundy, P. C. Calhoun, Wm. H. Lee, B. F. Wheelwright, Harvey Fisk, George A. Fellows, Parker Handy, John F. Henry, James K. Hill, William B. Kendall, S. B. Chittenden, Nathan Chandler, Elihu Root, Wm. H. Draper, M. D., L. P. Morton, George Cabot Ward, Benj. K. Phelps, H. G. Stebbins, Gustavus Tuckerman, A. E. Sumner, M. D. Freeman, J. Fithian, Wm. H. Fogg.

Floor Committee.—Warner Sherwood, Joseph E. Gay, Lowell Lincoln, George S. Bowdoin, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Edward F. Chase, Chandler Robbins, Wm. L. Vandervoort, James L. Anthony, John H. Linsly, John H. Draper, Samuel W. Bridgham, George F. Baker, Elbridge T. Gerry, A. W. Greenleaf.

A MONOPOLY CRUSHED.

THE TIMES has so frequently exposed the harm that the general public receives from the effect of monopolies, that its readers will not be surprised when it now places before them the ramifications of one more monopoly that has just received a severe check. For several years back, Nelson Morris, of New-York and Chicago, has been a large shipper of inferior quality of beef cattle, and the firm of J. & D. Waixel Bros. was also extensively concerned in the same trade. During the Fisk administration of Erie, Mr. Morris obtained such terms for transportation on that road that his consignments were frequently carried free of charge. This was done at the time to injure the trade of all other Western shippers and to prevent them from forwarding cattle, but it was especially aimed at J. T. Alexander, at that time an Illinois cattle king. Mr. Alexander shipped by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, but his salesmen becoming weary and annoyed at the disadvantages of the Communipaw Yards, his herds were transferred to One Hundredth street depot for sale, and were carried by the Central New-York and Hudson River Railroad. Subsequently Mr. Alexander failed, and Mr. Morris and Waixel Bros. fought the battle out until the financial crisis of 1873. To place their business on a firmer basis, the former antagonists became partners, and in so doing actually drove from the public marts, numbers, not only of small shippers, but coerced large cattle dealers to become their salesmen, or to "strip" or sell cattle at ruinous rates. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixel & Co. being sold on commission at Harsimus Cove and One Hundredth street until last Saturday, when the management of the Central Railroad of New-York and Hudson River Railroads published their tariff of freights for horned cattle, which have been given in both THE WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, and which are: From Chicago to Albany, $71; to New-York, $80; from St. Louis to Albany, $81; to New-York, $90; from Cincinnati or Indianapolis to Albany, $67; to New-York, $75; from Buffalo to Albany, $35; to New-York, $45. Not only are these rates fixed, but they are uniform for the shipper of one car-load of cattle or for the shipper of 5,000 car-loads. This opens a chance for small farmers to ship their fat stock consigned to accredited salesmen at any point along these roads and their western connections, and in so doing breaks in upon the combinations of monopolists. What the firm of Morris, Waixel & Co., or any other large firm, have or may not have received as consideration on freight from other railroad companies is not now so much the point at issue as that an effort has been made to open the door for the advantage of small producers and their consignees, and thus to close out as much as possible the hurtful influence of middle men.

LIFE IS AS MUCH IN JEOPARDY from a consumptive cough as from an attack of cholera. Seek safety in Dr. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. No disease of the throat or lungs can withstand its curative operation.

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MARRIED.

BROWN—INNIS.—Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1874, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Wm. J. Alston, ALBIN E. BROWN, of New-York, to SUSIE S. INNIS, of Jersey City. No cards.

ELWELL—DECKER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., CORNELIUS R. ELWELL to LOTTIE A., daughter of S. C. Decker, all of Brooklyn.

WHITEHEAD—MAXWELL.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 9, 1874, by Rev. J. N. Stansbury, at the residence of the bride's parents, RICHARD J. WHITEHEAD, of Yonkers, N. Y., to MARY A. MAXWELL, of the former place.

☞ Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill., papers please copy.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 10, 1874, JANE B. ANDREWS.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 32 West 32d st., on Thursday morning, Feb. 12, at 11 o'clock.

BELKNAP.—At his residence, Asbury, N. J., Monday evening, Feb. 9, after a short illness, CHAUNCEY BELKNAP.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, Thursday, Feb. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. Trains from foot of Liberty st. at 12:40 o'clock. Return train from Asbury at 7 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—At Deer Park, Long Island, Feb. 10, ABRAM BROWN, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at West Deer Park.

CARD.—At West Chester, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1874, CLARK CARD, aged 53 years, 1 month, and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M., and St. James' Church, Newtown, Long Island, at 2:30 P. M.

DAYTON.—Peacefully, at his residence, Orange, N. J., Feb. 11, of pneumonia, after a short illness, WILLIAM H. DAYTON aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service on Friday, Feb. 13, at 4 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the North Orange Depot on arrival of train which leaves foot of Barclay st. at 2:30 P. M.

☞ Exchanges please copy.

FINLAY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 11th inst., GRACE LASH, widow of Robert Finlay, in the 55th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, James R. Finlay, No. 143 17th st., South Brooklyn, on Friday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOPPING.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 11, at Middletown, Monmouth County, N. J., SAMUEL HOPPING, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral at 10 A. M., Friday, Feb. 13.

HENDRICKS.—On Tuesday morning, 10th inst., HARRIET HENDRICKS, widow of Henry Hendricks, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 46 West 22d st., on Thursday morning, Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock.

HARTSHORNE.—On Sunday, the 8th inst., in Bergen, Jersey City, ANNA M., eldest daughter of Samuel H. and Elizabeth V. Hartshorne, of Seabright, N. J.

Funeral from the residence of her uncle, Heter Bentley, corner of Harrison and West Side avs., Bergen, Jersey City, on Thursday next at 1:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 1 o'clock train from New-York and the 1:15 train from Newark at Bergen Avenue Station, Newark and New-York Railroad.

JARVIS.—Feb. 11, 1874, MARY OGDEN JARVIS, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Nathaniel Jarvis.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday next, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother Nathl. Jarvis, No. 24 East 20th st.

LAUNITZ.—On Wednesday, Feb. 11, ROBERT E. LAUNITZ, from injuries received by a collision on Harlem Railroad Jan. 21 ult.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MURPHY.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 10, REBECCA E. DEAN, wife of Dr. William Murphy, in the 62d year of her age.

Funeral Thursday, Feb. 12, at 1 P. M. Carriages will meet the 12 o'clock New-Haven train from Grand Central Depot.

ST. JOHN.—In Jersey City, Wednesday morning, Feb. 11, GEO. A. ST. JOHN, aged 49 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his residence, No. 86 Warren st., Friday, 2 P. M., Feb. 13. Burial at Norwalk, Conn., Saturday, Feb. 14. Leave Forty-second Street Depot 10 A. M.

WALDO.—On Sunday, the 8th inst., ROSALIE LIVINGSTON WALDO, wife of Francis W. Waldo, and daughter of the late Morgan L. Livingston.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 10 A. M., Thursday, the 12th inst., at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th av. and 45th st.

YARKE.—On Wednesday, the 10th inst., at Kingsbridge, N. Y., WERNER F. YARKE, in the 33d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on Friday, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, and from thence his remains will be taken to Robinson Hall, No. 18 East 16th st., between 5th av. and Broadway, where Masonic funeral services will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends, also the Masonic fraternity, with their families and friends, are respectfully invited to attend.

AMITY LODGE, No. 323, F. AND A. M.—BRETHREN: You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of the Lodge at No. 33 Union square, on Friday, the 13th instant, at 12:30 P. M. precisely, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Brother Werner F. Yarke. By order,

EDWARD B. BRUSH, Master.

JOHN J. TINDALE, Secretary.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 10 and 11:30 A. M.; on Wednesday at 10 A. M. and 12 M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

REVIVAL SERVICE.—SERMON, THIS EVENING, by Rev. Dr. Wm. Ormiston, in the Harvard Rooms, 6th av., corner 42d st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

LINCOLN CLUB—SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A special meeting of this club will be held at their rooms, No. 12 University place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1874, at 8 o'clock, sharp.

By order, CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.

JAS. J. CARROLL, Secretary.

THE SEIZURE OF MERCHANTS' BOOKS AND PAPERS.

A case was heard before Judge Betts in 1867, which has considerable interest at the present time. It bears upon the much discussed and important question as to the proceedings often taken by Custom-house authorities, in reference to the seizure of merchants' books and documents. We subjoin a part of the argument of Mr. Sidney Webster upon this point, since it contains the pith of the whole matter:

For greater convenience of discussion of the questions involved in the motion, I shall assume to be true what is not true in point of fact, that the importers had in their possession, at the time the affidavit was made, invoices, books, or papers relating to merchandise fraudulently imported by them. The prosecution against this house is mercenary, malicious, and without any foundation in fact, justice, or law; but yet, the questions now presented will be treated as if the import of the affidavit were truthful.

I deny, in the first place, that the Government of the United States has constitutional authority to authorize a Collector of Customs forcibly to enter private premises and seize private papers of the occupant, upon allegation, or even upon proof that they contain evidence of an offense against the Revenue laws of the United States, committed or meditated. Congress has no legal authority to confer such power, either upon the executive or the judicial departments of the Government, even if it be admitted to be a means of collecting the taxes, duties, imposts and excises specified in the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution. My proposition is, that all such legislation is *forbidden* by the Constitution, and, being thus forbidden, cannot be a constitutional mode of carrying on the Government, either in relation to taxation, or anything else. It avails nothing to say that in order to collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, it is necessary for Congress to punish by forfeiture the inculpated merchandise, and by indictment and imprisonment the individuals, attempting to evade the payment of taxes and imposts. Neither does it avail to say that penalties, forfeitures, and imprisonment legally follow attempted or committed frauds upon the revenue. The section of the act of Congress now under consideration is not a forfeiture or punishment section, authorizing the Government to seize "invoices, books, or papers" belonging to a merchant, as a preliminary step to a proceeding in court to confiscate those documents.

It is, on the contrary, a mere illegal and unconstitutional contrivance to obtain and keep evidence, which may or may not be used at some future time, to enforce a forfeiture or procure a criminal sentence. If the section provided that all invoices, books, and papers relating to a fraud on the revenue, or containing evidence of such frauds, shall be liable to a seizure and *condemnation* to the use of the United States in any Federal court having jurisdiction of the same, a different question would be presented. The Constitution prescribes how property shall be condemned to public use. It must be either by suit in admiralty or an action at common law. The Executive Department cannot forfeit property, nor can Congress independently of these two judicial methods. The question before your Honor on this branch of my argument is this: Can Congress constitutionally compel a party, who has incurred a revenue penalty or forfeiture, or made himself liable to indictment therefor, to produce or give up papers in his possession, made by himself, his principals, associates, or agents, which contain evidence of his offense? I answer, No.

If there be one legal principle the roots of which are more deeply imbedded than another in the jurisprudence of England and America, it is that no man shall be compelled to accuse himself. This principle is so familiar that it has taken the form of a maxim. *Nemo tenetur prodere seipsum.* A man is competent to prove his own crime or his own offense against the Revenue law, but he cannot be *compelled* to do it. The English system of jurisprudence, as well as our own, is different in this respect from that which prevails in Continental Europe. Chief Justice Marshall, on the trial of Aaron Burr, (1 Burr Trial, 244,) laid down the law on this point in the following explicit language:

"Many links," he says, "frequently compose that chain of testimony which is necessary to convict an individual of a crime. It appears to the court to be the true sense of the rule that no witness is compellable to furnish *any one of them* against himself. It is certainly not only a possible but a probable case, that a witness, by disclosing a single fact, may complete the testimony against himself, and, to every effectual purpose, accuse himself entirely, as he would by stating every circumstance which would be required for his conviction. That fact of itself would be unavailing, but all other facts without it would be insufficient. While that remains concealed in his bosom he is safe, but draw it from thence and he is exposed to a prosecution. The rule which declares that no man is compelled to accuse himself would most obviously be infringed by compelling a witness to disclose a fact of this description."

Prof. Greenleaf, in his work on evidence, says that where an answer will subject a witness to a forfeiture of any portion of his property, he is not bound to answer, any more than in a case of an exposure to a criminal prosecution or penalty. This, he adds, is an especial rule in equity as well as in law.

We are not left in doubt as to what was the moral, not less than the legal sense, upon this topic, of the men of the earlier days of our national life. In the Judiciary act of 1789, Congress, in providing means of compelling the production of evidence, carefully excluded self-condemnation of the accused, and enacted that all the Federal Courts should have power, "in the trial of actions at law, on motion and due notice thereof being given, to require the parties to produce books or writings in their possession or power which contain evidence pertinent to the issue in cases and under circumstances where they might be compelled to produce the same *by the ordinary rules of proceeding in chancery*." Now, it has been, in the first place, decided by the case of the United States vs. Twenty-eight Packages (Gilpin's Reports, 306) that a suit in rem to enforce a revenue forfeiture is not within the act, and books and papers cannot be forced out of the inculpated party, even on the trial. Judge Hopkinson, in delivering the opinion of the court in this case, said: "Would a Court of Chancery, on a bill of discovery, compel a party to produce evidence which would subject him to forfeiture? I think not. No such order has been shown by a Court of Equity, and the authorities which have been referred to hold a different doctrine." He then adds: "If the claimants may be considered as a party defendant in this cause, they are protected from the order prayed for by the chancery principles referred to. If they cannot be considered defendants because the proceedings are against the property, then they are not within the provisions of the act of Congress."

In the second place, the limitation in the act of Congress is "the ordinary rules of proceeding in chancery." What are these rules? All the great masters of equity law, including Fonblanque, Mitford, and Story, lay down the doctrine, without qualification, that a man shall not be obliged to discover what may subject him to a penalty. Story, in his *Equity Jurisprudence*, (volume 2, page 710,) uses this language: "It is against the genius of the common law to compel a party to accuse himself, and it is against the general principles of equity to aid the enforcement of penalties and forfeitures." In the cases of Harrison vs. Southcote, (1 Atkins, 528,) the Lord Chancellor says: "The rule of law is that a man shall not be obliged to discover what may subject him to a penalty, not what must only."

From the day of the organization of the Government of the United States down to the present hour, it has never been seriously contended before any judicial tribunal or adjudged by any respectable court that it was within the power of the Government, on the trial of an issue of forfeiture under the Revenue law, to compel a party to bring into court, as evidence, books and papers to procure his own condemnation. The furthest any court has ever gone was in the case of Clifton, reported in 4 Howard, 242, in which Mr. Justice Nelson, in delivering the opinion of the court, held that where the claimant of merchandise sued for a fraudulent violation of the Revenue law had the burden of proof imposed upon him by the court, according to the seventy-first section of the Collection act of 1799, it is no error for the Judge to instruct the jury that, if the claimant refuses to produce his books and papers, as evidence of his accounts and transactions with parties abroad, from whom he purchased the goods, the jury are at liberty to *presume that his books and papers would have operated unfavorably on his case if produced.* This ruling is considered, so far as I know, by lawyers everywhere, as carrying the law up to the extreme verge. But it will be seen to be very far from countenancing the doctrine that the court could, by any power it possesses, have compelled the claimant to bring his books into court, and offer them to the inspection of the jury; more than that, it is a familiar doctrine that when books and papers are actually produced on the trial, the prosecuting officer for the United States is not permitted by the court to ransack and search them at will, but is required to call for a particular paper, or letter, or account—so sensitive is the law in respect to the secrets of business and trade. Is it to be pretended here, then, that Congress can, by legislation like that in the seventh section of the act of 1863, accomplish by indirect means what it could not do directly on a trial, or in preparation for a trial in court? and yet the claim of the Collector goes to that extent. There is no legal distinction, in this respect, between compelling an accused party, or owner of inculpated merchandise, to express verbally his own condemnation, or betray himself by being compelled to produce a paper or a book in which he has written that which, if made public, would produce the same result. Congress has no more constitutional power, by ransacking private drawers, and forcing a banker's safe, to secure admissions from a citizen which condemn his property, than it has to obtain evidence by extorting confessions from an individual by the rack and thumb-screw.

It will be observed that Collector Smythe, in his return, bases the retention by him of the papers belonging to the petitioners upon the ground that it is necessary "to protect the interests of the Government." Now, there is and can be no pretense that the "interests of the Government" are to be subserved by retaining these papers in any other manner than as evidence to prove at some time in the possible future, whenever the Custom-house shall [illegible] a fraud upon the revenue. Nor will it be pleaded that these books and papers of the petitioners, now held by the Collector, are their own private property, and come within the language of the Fifth Article of Amendments to the Constitution, which ordains that no person shall be deprived of property "without due process of law." And this brings us face to face with the question, whether it is "due process of law" to seize the private papers of a citizen under the seventh section of the act of 1863.

But, first of all, before entering into the true body of this question, let us disembarrass it of a matter wholly foreign to it, the assumed relevancy of which will only serve to distract and confuse. There is a section of an act of Congress, passed March 2, 1799, (1 vol. Stat. 677,) which provides that every Collector, naval officer, or Surveyor, who has cause to suspect a concealment in any place of goods on which duties have not been paid, shall, upon proper application on oath to any Justice of the Peace, be entitled to a warrant to enter such place in the day time and "seize and secure the goods *for trial*." This law, it will be seen, authorizes, not a search and seizure of private papers as *evidence* to condemn property, but a seizure of inculpated merchandise liable to forfeiture by law. This legislation, regulating search and seizure of goods on which duties had not been paid, has relation to what happened in Boston fifteen years before the Declaration of Independence. In 1761 the Customs officers of that town petitioned the Supreme Court of the Colony to grant *writs of assistance*, according to the usage of the Court of Exchequer in England, to aid them in the execution of their duty. The effect of these writs would be to authorize a Custom-house officer to search any house or place for uncustomed goods, and to command the assistance of any of his Majesty's officers, ministers, or subjects (12 Car., 2 ch., 12, 13, and 14.) The writ prayed for was a general and perpetual one; it was directed to nobody in particular; described no particular house or place to be searched; was not required to be returned, and was not exhausted by being executed in any number of cases. The citizens of Boston denied the power of the court to issue such a writ. The Attorney General, in advocating its legality, said: "It is true that common privileges of Englishmen are taken away in this case, but their privileges are not such in cases of crime and fine. It is the necessity in the case, and *the benefit of the revenue that justifies this writ.*"

There is painful similitude between the language of Attorney General Gridley, on this occasion, and the language of the return of Collector Smythe to the order of this Court.

Everybody is familiar with the history of the events of the argument of the *writs of assistance* in presence of the whole people, and how James Otis, having been called upon as Advocate General to argue the case on the side of the King, refused to obey, resigned his office, and appeared at the trial in behalf of the people. This occurrence serves to bring out more clearly the fact that it was the arbitrary and insolent pretensions of Custom-house officers in Boston which occasioned the first gun of the Revolution. John Adams has declared that Mr. Otis' oration on this occasion against writs of assistance "breathed into this nation the breath of life. American independence was then and there born." Gov. Hutchinson, the Chief Justice, was compelled for that term to abandon the plan.

Thus much for the distinction between a warrant authorizing the Collector to search, seize, and carry away merchandise, which is liable to confiscation, to be held *for trial*, and a warrant authorizing him to seize private papers, not liable to confiscation, and hold them *as evidence*.

In the year 1855 a case came before the Supreme Court of the United States, which required for its decision a historical and critical examination of the meaning of the phrase, "due process of law," as used in the Constitution. It was Murray's Lessee vs. Hoboken Land Company. (18 Howard, 277.) The court said: "But is it due process of law? The Constitution contains no description of those processes which it was intended to allow or forbid. It does not even declare what principles are to be applied to ascertain whether it be due process. It is manifest that it was not left to the legislative power to enact any process which might be devised. The article is a restraint on the legislative as well as on the executive and judicial powers of the Government, and cannot be so construed as to leave Congress free to make any process "due process of law" by its mere will. To what principles, then, are we to resort to ascertain whether the process enacted by Congress is due process? To this the answer must be two-fold. We must examine the Constitution itself, to see whether this process be in conflict with any of its provisions. If not found to be so, we must look to those settled usages and modes of proceeding existing in the common statute law of England before the emigration of our ancestors, and which are shown not to have been unsuited to their civil and political condition by having been acted on by them after the settlement of the country."

Under this decision of the Supreme Court, my learned friend the District Attorney must, before he can ask your Honor to hold that the proceedings in this case are "due process of law," demonstrate that the action of the Collector in promoting the issuing of the warrant, the action of your Honor in granting the same, and the subsequent conduct of the Collector and his agents in seizing and detaining the books and papers of the petitioners, are not forbidden either by the Constitution or "those settled usages and modes of proceeding existing in the common and statute law of England before the emigration of our ancestors."

[Mr. Webster then inquires what was the common and statute law of England in respect to the power of the Government to search private premises of citizens, seize private papers, and carry the same away to be detained as evidence against the occupant, or kept upon some possible theory of State necessity.]

Now, by the aid of the light thrown on the question by this inquiry as to what were the settled usages and modes of proceeding in England prior and down to the Revolution, let me turn your attention back to the first point, namely, the requirements of our own National Constitution. What is "due process of law?" What is an "unreasonable" search and seizure of papers and effects?

First.—What is "due process of law?" It does not follow that because a warrant may be legal process, in the sense of being authorized by Federal legislation, therefore, Congress is left free to make *any* process "due process of law," by its mere will. Every process enacted by Congress must be brought to the test of the letter and spirit of the Constitution. In the case of *Murray's Lessee vs. The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company*, (18 Howard, 274,) to which I referred a few moments since, which grew out of the defalcations of a former Collector of this port, the question presented was, whether a distress warrant, issued by the Solicitor of the Treasury under the act of Congress of May 5, 1820, against a Collector of Customs from whom a balance had been found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department appointed for that purpose, in order to enforce payment of that balance by levying on the property—was "due process of law," and the decision was in favor of the distress warrant, upon the sole ground that it authorized no other search or seizure than what is ordinarily implied in an execution, or a recognizance on an admiralty stipulation. It was also shown from the common law of England, the laws of many of the colonies before the Revolution, and adjudged cases before the formation of the Federal Constitution, that a summary process issuing in England, out of the King's Exchequer, existed for the recovery of money ascertained, by the proper accounting officers, to be due to the Government from one of its defaulting officers. It was clearly proved that our distress warrant was similar in character and principle to a "writ of extent" issuing from the Exchequer in England. It is obvious to the perception of any one who reads the opinion in this case of the Supreme Court, delivered by Mr. Justice Curtis, that it required all the learning and practiced perception of legal truth for which that magistrate is so conspicuous to enable him to steer the court safely through the difficulties of unconstitutionality which surrounded the question on every hand.

Now if we apply to the warrant issued under the act of March 3, 1863, the rules of decision which the Supreme Court applied to the distress warrant of May 5, 1820, there can be no reasonable doubt that if the former had been before the court instead of the latter, the final decree would have been just the opposite. The warrant of 1863 does not authorize a levy for a debt. It did not assume that the importers were debtors to the United States, but that they had committed, or attempted, a fraud on the revenue. Even if the debt were due from the petitioners, there had been no proceedings to ascertain its amount, as in case of the distress warrant. The papers and invoices seized by Collector Smythe could not be sold, and money realized therefrom for the benefit of the Treasury, as was done in the case of the property levied on under the distress warrant. In a word, the two warrants have no possible similitude.

I am quite willing that the warrant of the seventh section of the act of 1863, in respect to whether it is "due process of law," shall stand or fall by the doctrines laid down in the case of *Murray's Lessee*.

But again. It is not property alone which the fifth article of the amendments to the Constitution ordains that the citizen shall not be deprived of without "due process of law," for the same sentence of restriction embraces "life" and "liberty," as well as "property." It is clear, therefore, that nothing can, in this matter of search and seizure by executive mandate, be done to a man's *property* which cannot be done to his *liberty*. Now, suppose that the seventh section of the act of 1863 had provided that whenever it shall be made to appear by affidavit, to the satisfaction of the District Judge of any district, that any fraud on the revenue has been committed, or attempted, said Judge shall forthwith issue his warrant, directed to the Collector of the Port, authorizing said officer to enter any place or premises where are any *person*, invoices, books or papers relating to such fraud, and take and carry the same away. And suppose, further, that under the provisions of such a section Collector Smythe had ordered Surveyor Wakeman to enter the banking-house of the petitioners, and seize Mr. Galwey, or Mr. Casado, and bring either of them by force to the Custom-house, for inspection and detention, and upon a writ of habeas corpus, issued by your Honor, it had been claimed by the District Attorney that their detention was necessary "to protect the interests of the Government"—what answer would your Honor have made? What order would this court have issued? If Collector Smythe has now legal authority to detain these books and papers one week, or one month, or one year, then Congress can authorize a Collector, by a similar act, to detain an individual for the same reasons, in custody at the Custom-house, without trial, a day, or a month, or a year. If it be "due process of law" to seize and detain these books and papers, it would be "due process of law" to seize and detain these petitioners, as evidence to prove that they have attempted or committed a fraud upon the revenue. If such an act of Congress were passed, and the liberty of a citizen were infringed thereby, would this court not make haste to hold that such a doctrine, when applied to an individual, never was a part of the law of the land before the adoption of our Constitution, but is in conflict with positive provisions of our Constitution, and thereupon order the discharge of the person in custody? I am curious to hear what distinction my learned friend, the District Attorney, draws, under the fifth article of amendments to the Constitution, and the seventh section of the act of 1863, amended as proposed, between liberty and property.

But there is another article of amendment to the Constitution which gives especial protection to papers and effects of the citizen. I refer to the fourth article, which declares that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against *unreasonable* searches and seizures, shall not be violated." It is true that the Constitution contains no precise formal definition of what kind of search and seizure shall be deemed unreasonable, just as it contains no precise definition of the phrase "due process of law," but it cannot be possible that the District Attorney will contend that a search and seizure is reasonable, in view of any sound interpretation of the Constitution, which, *without judicial inquiry and determination*, commits a man's person, house, papers, and effects to the unlimited arbitrary control of the Solicitor of the Treasury. An argument by a sound constitutional lawyer, which attempted to maintain that such a search and seizure were reasonable, would be a curiosity, not only in this country, but in that land so conspicuous for devotion to all the guarantees of individual liberty, from which we have inherited much that is most precious in our system of government.

But again, if your Honor shall come to the conclusion that this *court* has, or can constitutionally receive from Congress authority to issue a warrant, empowering the Collector to enter private premises, and search, seize, and carry away, a paper to be used as evidence to procure a forfeiture of property under the Revenue law, even then I insist that the seventh section of the act of 1863 is forbidden by the amendments to the Constitution, because it assumes to authorize a *general warrant* for the seizure of papers. It is clear that the Constitution forbids a Federal Court to issue a general warrant for the arrest of individuals charged with crime; and by a general warrant I mean a warrant not so particularly describing the individual to be arrested, that the officer serving the warrant, and all whom he may call to his assistance, may be able to identify the person named therein. There is no power, under the Constitution, in any court, to issue a warrant directing the Marshal or Sheriff to arrest, for example, *all* persons engaged in opening or robbing a certain Post Office bag, at a certain time and place. For similar reason, there is, and can be, no power in any Federal Court to issue a warrant directing the Collector to enter private premises and seize, and carry away *all* invoices, books, and papers relating to a certain importation, or entry of merchandise. That would be a *general warrant*. If the court can issue such a mandate at all, it most carefully, accurately, and minutely specify and identify the paper or book which it authorizes the officer to seize and carry away. This specification and identification must be so perfect that any person of common intelligence can understand and ascertain what paper or book is DEMANDED. It will not be sufficient for the warrant to contain a general description of *all* invoices, books, or papers relating to an entry or importation, which is itself not described and identified. The warrant must point out the book or paper with such exactness that the person, whose premises are entered, can find in the warrant information sufficient to justify him in resisting the officer, even by force, if he attempts to take, or even inspect, any other book or paper than the one described. The fourth article of the amendments says as much, when it declares that "no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, *particularly describing the things to be seized.*" It needs only to apply these rules—the soundness of which nobody can dispute—to the seventh section of the act of 1863, to see that the search and seizure mentioned there is general in its character, and, therefore, "unreasonable" in every point of view. So, for this reason, in addition to the many others I have given, the section under consideration is unconstitutional.

It will enable us the better to appreciate the appalling character of this pretension, on the part of the Collector of Customs, which is now set up, if we apply it to persons who are not importers. Take, for example, the tax imposed by the Internal Revenue law upon the amount of circulation, deposit, and capital of State banks and banking associations, in respect to which it is provided that, if a false or fraudulent list, return, account, or statement is made, with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or assessment, a heavy penalty is imposed, and the person making the return is liable to fine and imprisonment. Suppose the assessor, upon affidavit that such fraud had been committed by a bank, should receive from your Honor a warrant authorizing him to enter said bank and search, seize, and carry away all books and papers relating to said assumed fraud, and retain the same as evidence to procure a conviction. Suppose that such a warrant was issued and served upon an institution like the Bank of Commerce, or the Bank of the State of New-York, in this City, and the officer executing the same were to take and carry away, as was done in the case of Galwey & Casado, every book and paper upon the premises—would not all lawyers, Judges, and citizens cry out that such a warrant, so general, sweeping and undefined in its character, and so uncertain in the description of the book or paper to be seized, was an abuse of power, which ought not to be and would not be tolerated for a day?

Again, to bring the matter more directly home, by a case appealing at once directly to every citizen. Suppose it to be represented to your Honor that my learned friend, the District Attorney, has made a false and fraudulent return of his income, and the Assessor, in order to obtain evidence to enforce the penalty provided in such a case, should ask and obtain from your Honor a warrant to search, seize, and carry away all papers and books, both from his private residence and his office, which relate to such fraud; and that the officer executing the same should make descent and sweep from both places private letters, memoranda of family transactions, the dear secrets of husband and wife, and carry them all away "for the use of the United States." Everybody knows that such an affidavit in respect to the District Attorney could not be made with truth, but yet that does not change the aspect of the transaction which I desire now to present. Would not my accomplished friend, when his private papers had been thus seized, straightway insist, with all his accustomed ingenuity, ability, and vehemence, that such a warrant, so issued and so executed, so general in its description and so reckless in its execution, was in violation of all law? And yet, the two hypothetical transactions I have presented by way of illustration, contain examples of no greater individual hardship, and no greater outrage upon law, than have been perpetrated in the case of these petitioners.

THE CANAL FUNDING BILL.

ACTION OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE—PRESENT ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE DELAYED.

There is at present before the Legislature, on its final passage, a canal funding bill, which if passed will become a part of the Constitution of the State. It reads in its present form as follows:

ARTICLE —. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall borrow, on the credit of the State, such sums as may be necessary for paying the canal and other general fund debts now charged on the canals, as the same shall fall due, by the issue and sale of bonds or certificates of stock, having forty years to run from their date, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; for the payment of the principal whereof, at maturity, a sinking fund of one per cent. per annum shall be established, and the tolls of the canals shall be fixed from time to time by the Canal Board at rates sufficing, as near as may be, to provide only for said sinking fund, the interest on the debt so created, the expenses of collection, superintendence, and keeping the canals in repair, and the contribution so created for said sinking fund shall be invested annually by the Controller in the bonds or certificates of stock authorized by this article, or in the stocks or bonds of the State of New-York, or of the United States, which shall be held for the redemption and payment of the bonds or certificates herein authorized to be issued and sacredly applied to that purpose. *All of said debt and interest shall be paid from the revenues of the canals, and no direct tax shall ever be levied or collected for canal purposes, either for current expenses or repairs, ordinary or extraordinary.*

It is charged that the final paragraph of the bill, printed in italics, has been appended to the bill surreptitiously since the preceding provisions were drafted, and the matter was the subject of an earnest condemnatory debate at the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. On Monday evening a member of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange proceeded to Albany, under authority of the Exchange, to secure delay in the passage of the proposed bill until the expression of opinion of the mercantile community can be had on the subject. Yesterday afternoon a dispatch was received at the Exchange from their representative, stating that the passage of the bill had been delayed as requested. The Chamber of Commerce will hold a public meeting, to give opportunity to the opponents of the measure to be heard, on Monday next. It is not yet known what the action of the Produce Exchange will be.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.

By order of the board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, Feb. 7, 1874.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on the new guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after March 2, 1874, proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place.

The transfer-books will close on the 14th inst. and reopen on the 3d of March.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1874.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 2d March prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M. Feb. 16 to the morning of March 3.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 20, 1874.

CASH CAPITAL ... $200,000
SURPLUS ... 255,000

Forty-sixth Dividend.—The directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 2. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.
Paid up and Unimpaired Capital,
$1,000,000,
divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.

Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.
Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.
Acts as trustee for estates.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

Toledo, Wabash & Western
7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
For Sale at 85 and Interest.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine St.

Central Railroad Extension Company
OF LONG ISLAND.
First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 and $500 each.
Interest due 1st May and 1st November.
Principal Due 1903.
Price, 87½ and Accrued Interest.
A limited amount for sale by
KNOBLAUCH & LICHTENSTEIN,
NO. 37 BROAD STREET.
THE ROAD IS AN EXTENSION OF A. T. STEWART'S CENTRAL RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND, AND IS IN FULL OPERATION.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.
WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, BANKERS, A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.
Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

Lake Shore and Michigan
Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.
The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals are invited by this Company, until the 20th inst., for the purchase of one million dollars, or any part thereof, in the one thousand dollar seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the Company, due July, 1903. Interest and principal payable in Boston.
The proposals will be opened at 12 noon, the 20th inst., and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders, who will be immediately notified, the Company reserving the right to decline unsatisfactory offers.
The bonds will be subject to the accrued coupon interest from Jan. 1, to be paid for in installments, viz: Ten per cent. upon notification of acceptance of bid, thirty per cent. March 10, and the balance April 1, or the full amount may be paid immediately.
Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned.
JOHN N. DENISON,
Chairman of the Board.
BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1874.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.
LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.
Blanks sent on application.

LOANS NEGOTIATED
on
BONDS AND MORTGAGE.
WM. H. RAYNOR,
No. 5½ Pine st.
Mortgages wanted at a discount.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 28 State st., Boston. No. 52 Wall st., New-York.
$250,000
City of Providence water bonds, five per cent., principal and interest payable in gold.
Due in 1900. Interest January and July.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of Feb. 21, and remain closed until March 5.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, AS REORGANIZED. OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
CINCINNATI, Feb. 2, 1874.
NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany at the New-York and Cincinnati Offices, for both stocks, and the third and fourth series of mortgage bonds, will be closed for the ten days prior to the annual meeting of the stockholders on Feb. 18, 1874.
By order of the President.
CHARLES F. LOW, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874.
WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDing and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.
We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by mortgage of the Eastern Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are informed that the subscriber will purchase the coupons upon such bonds which matured Dec. 1, 1873, on presentation to him on and after Feb. 20 inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.
Dated Feb. 6, 1874.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

$15,000 WANTED FOR TWO YEARS on first-class leasehold property. First and only mortgage. Address, stating terms, &c., D. C. H., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK MUTUAL AND OTHER GAS stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

GREAT WESTERN AND MERCANTILE MUTUal (Marine) Insurance stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE
Equitable Trust Co.
$1,000,000 CAPITAL!
These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most
CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.
First—They have the individual liability of the maker.
Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.
Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.
The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.
All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:
R. L. KENNEDY, ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS, JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. REMSEN, EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER, JOHN D. MAXWELL,
HENRY P. HAVEN, GUSTAV H. KISSEL.
These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company, No. 76 Cedar st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.
Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to
BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.
Particular attention paid to the investment of
ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,
AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
Buy and sell upon commission
GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,
and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
invested in United States bonds.
EDWARD KING, President.
J. M. McLEAN, First Vice President.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., Second Vice President.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
J. M. McLEAN, SAMUEL WILLETS,
B. H. HUTTON, WM. WHITEWRIGHT, JR.,
E. B. WESLEY, GEO. CABOT WARD,
G. G. WILLIAMS, WM. BUTLER DUNCAN.
J. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
And other Stocks and Bonds paying seven to twenty-five per cent., all strictly first class, at the lowest market rates. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty-two years.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,
Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.
execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

Allen, Stephens
& Co.
BANKERS, (Domestic,)
No. 25 Pine st., New-York.
DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

Francis T. Walker & Co.,
NO. 10 WALL ST.
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH OR ON MARGINS, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO 6 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Central Railroad of Iowa First Mortgage Bonds.
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes First Mortgage Bonds.
Chicago, Clinton, and Dubuque Traffic Guarantee First Mortgage Bonds.
Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota Traffic Guarantee First Mortgage Bonds.
Logansport, Crawfordsville and S. W. First Mortgage Bonds.
Lake Superior and Mississippi First Mortgage Bonds.
Mississippi Central First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Montclair Midland First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
New-Jersey Midland First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
New-York and Oswego First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
New-Haven, Middleton and Willimantic First Mortgage Bonds.
Northern Pacific 7 3-10 First Mortgage Bonds.
Port Huron and Lake Michigan First Mortgage Bonds.
Wanted by
H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.
JOHN DUFF, Vice President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 19 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on Monday, 16th inst.
DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, CREDITORS, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BRADY'S BEND IRON COMPANY are requested to meet at the office of O. D. Ashley & Co., No. 2 Exchange court, on TUESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider a plan of reorganization.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1874.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILroad first mortgage bondholders in order that they may be called together for their own protection (if it be found necessary) are requested to send addresses and amounts to ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

$7,000 TO LOAN AT SEVEN PER CENT. INterest, no bonus, on improved property in this City or Brooklyn. E. R. HAZARD, JR., No. 110 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN, OR BUY FIRST AND SECOND mortgages in sums to suit. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 135 Broadway, Notary and Commissioner for every State.

DANCING.
A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.
CHRIST CHURCH, (5TH AV.)—"MISSION SERVICES" and preaching each evening at 7:30. All are welcome.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

AT A. PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy girl, who understands her duties thoroughly in every branch; is clean and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTAble German girl, (Protestant,) who speaks French, to do chamber-work and plain sewing; best reference. Call at No. 211 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman, who is also a good seamstress, nurse, &c.; has best of City references. To be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH girl as chamber-maid, or would assist with children or washing; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 2 West 50th st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS light chamber-maid. Can be seen for two days at No. 850 3d av., top floor, front rooms.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a small family; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call two days at No. 328 East 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman, who is also a good seamstress, nurse, &c.; has best of City references. To be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A thoroughly competent girl, who is a good cook in every respect; makes soups, bread, biscuit, pastries, &c., in superior style; is a good washer and ironer; has no objection to do house-work in a medium-sized family; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman, who thoroughly understands good cooking and general house-work, for City or country, at moderate wages; has best of references; is of obliging disposition. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; will be found respectful, reliable, economical servant; good cook; excellent washer and ironer; best references; either City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, WITH two years' reference as cook, washer, and ironer, and one year for general work, in either City or country, where the comforts of home are offered; wages less an object than a permanent place. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE SCOTCH WOMAN, neat, industrious, with good City reference, as first-class cook and laundress, in a private family or private boarding-house; is competent to undertake any kind of cooking; would do general work in a small family. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands the nicest kinds of cooking; soups, fish, game, meats, poultry, &c.; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; can make a variety of desserts, jellies, creams, and side dishes; is neat and agreeable in the kitchen; best reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, &c.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A PROTestant servant with good references; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; moderate wages, and is a first-class general house-worker. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of meats, soups, jellies, creams, pastries, desserts of all kinds, game, boning and larding; makes up dishes; private family, or a large boarding-house; first-class bread and biscuit maker; best of reference. Call at No. 241 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MEAT AND pastry cook, who is willing to assist with the coarse washing in a private family or boarding-house. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; A real cordon bleu; gets up hot and cold equal to a Scheff, and all kinds of confitures; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands making good soups, jellies, &c., and is an excellent baker of hot rolls, biscuits, &c.; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman, City or country; or general house-work; has two years' references; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN PROTESTANT woman as good plain cook; expert at family cooking in all its branches; excellent reference. Apply at No. 155 West 28th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of cooking; no objection to a short distance in the country; private family. Call at No. 217 East 25th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as professed cook; understands baking bread and pastries of all kinds; has good City references. Can be seen till engaged at No. 625 2d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; EXpert at confectionery; three years' City reference. Call at No. 340 East 26th st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS PLAIN COOK, washer, and ironer, or would do house-work for a small family; City reference. Call at No. 323 West 17th st., rear; ask for Mrs. Curren.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook in a private boarding-house; will assist with coarse washing. Call at No. 331 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EITHER CITY or country; good references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general house-work; excellent reference. Call at No. 362 3d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very good German girl to cook, wash, and iron; is well recommended. Call at No. 93 East Houston st., near Bowery.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of baking; best City reference. Call at No. 230 West 29th st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; COLORED. CALL AT NO. 139 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, boning and larding; fancy cooking in general; willing to take entire charge of the kitchen; good City references. Call at or address 419 East 14th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, a few more customers by the day or week; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best reference given. Call or address for two days, Miss Poster, No. 300 East 26th st.

FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant lady; no objection to the country; best references. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMan; is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer for City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, NOT long in the country, to do house-work; is willing and obliging; has good City reference; good home preferred to high wages. Apply at No. 391 8th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO do general house-work in a small American family; best City references given. Call at No. 106 Bank st., from 12 to 2.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman to do general house-work; country preferred; City reference. Call at No. 255 West 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COLORED PROTESTANT servant to do house-work in City or country; is a good washer and ironer; a good chamber-maid and waitress; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., near 9th st., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work; City or country; would take charge of milk and butter; best City references. Call at No. 95 East Houston st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small family. Address M. C., No. 11 Prince st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A STRONG FRENCH woman as kitchen-maid or assistant cook in hotel or boarding-house; has good references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS lady's maid; first-class child's nurse or seamstress; speaks French and English; is accustomed to travel; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st., corner of 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; can flute, polish, and does up children's clothes equal to new; has best of City references; lady can be seen. Call or address at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED woman, who understands her business in every branch; can flute, polish, puff, and do up fine garments in superior style; best reference. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, or laundress and chamber-maid; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 228 West 32d st., top floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as laundress; understands her business thoroughly; excellent City reference. Call at No. 222 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands French fluting; best reference as to capability. Call at No. 123 West 19th st., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; French fluting, &c.; has three years' City reference from last place. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NEW-YORK COLORED MISSION EMPLOYment Office, No. 135 West 30th st., New-York.—Waiters, coachmen, gardeners, cooks, chamber-maids, and girls for general house-work in City or country.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, SEVERAL years in America, as child's nurse or chamber-maid and seamstress; is fond of children and very neat in her work; will try to oblige and study the interest of her employer; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth, and bring it up on bottle; can do plain sewing; has six years' reference from her last place. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTestant nurse; would go out by the week or month; has the highest recommendations; understands her business thoroughly. Address Mrs. Elson, Box No. 104 *Times* Office, for three days.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG English girl; is competent and a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen to-day, Thursday, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., at Pelton's No. 645 6th av., New-York; inquire for Lydia.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS for grown children, or will wait on a lady; has good City references. To be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; no objection to travel; good City references. Call at No. 302 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH OR PROTESTANT Swiss girl as nurse and seamstress for grown children; references first class in City. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO GO out as monthly nurse; thoroughly experienced; excellent reference. Call at No. 433 West 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements in families by the day or week; understands white work thoroughly and has some knowledge of dress-making; terms moderate. Address M. S. B., No. 11 Prince st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMan, as seamstress and do family sewing; will assist in chamber-work; is neat and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 24 East 14th st., between University place and 5th av., in hair store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress, or mind growing children; can operate on different machines. Address L. Coyne, No. 11 Prince st.

THE LADIES' DIRECTORY,
No. 1,502 Broadway, second door below 45th st., furnishes faithful, respectful servants in every capacity. This Directory is conducted by ladies. It means a thorough reform in domestic service. Competent dress-makers, seamstresses, and laundresses at $1 per day. Country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit.

WAITRESS.—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED, TIDY girl as waitress; has six years' reference from her last place; lady can be seen; gets up salads, sauces; understands silver and glasses. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 108 West 33d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as competent waitress, or would do chamber-work and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen from 11 to 5 at No. 215 3d av., in the bakery.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A steady, industrious man, aged twenty-six years, who is a good driver and groom; can also milk and do plain gardening, edge walks, care lawn, and general work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN AGED thirty years, who thoroughly understands driving in City or country; is a good groom, and can keep carriages and harness in nice order; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman or groom; understands his business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; best of references from last employer. Call or address No. 681 6th av., corner 39th st., in feed store.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he will recommend in every particular; strictly temperate; eleven years' City reference. Call or address Thomas, No. 18 East 40th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN OF RESPECTable appearance, as coachman and groom; four years' City reference; willing and a careful City driver. Address or call at No. 336 West 53d st., or No. 47 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; IS A careful City driver; has excellent reference from last employer. Can be seen, or address Gorman, at Bradley & Co.'s stables, No. 10 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references. Address D. O., Box No. 94 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend; is married, small family. Call on or address L. D. White, No. 18 Wall st., first floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN; perfectly understands his business; stylish driver; best City references; wages no object; nine years in one place. Call or address No. 110 West 19th st.

FARMER—DAIRY, POULTRY, &c.—BY AN American man; married; no children; man thoroughly understands all branches of farm work, machinery, cattle, horses, sheep, &c.; wife can make good butter, rear poultry, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH GARDENER and farmer, married; understands the management of hot and cold grapery, greenhouses, &c., improvement of new places; experience of twenty years in private places; has given entire satisfaction; verbal reference to satisfy. Address D. L., at D. K. Bliss', No. 23 Park place.

GARDENER, FARM-WORK, &c.—BY A man, aged 23 years; is a good plain gardener; can also do farm-work, milk, take care of cattle and horses, drive, and be generally useful; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands the care of fruit, flower, and vegetable gardening thoroughly; also the laying out and care of grounds and the care of pits and frames and greenhouse work; satisfactory references given. Address J. N. G., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN WHO HAS HAD A practical knowledge in raising fruit, flowers, and vegetables, out door and under glass; also the improvement of country places; first-class reference. Address M. B., No. 151 Catharine st., Elizabeth, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH FAMily, Episcopalian; understands the care of greenhouse, graperies, flower-beds, kitchen-garden and hot-beds. Address Gardener, No. 239 Bond st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN (SMALL FAMily) who has a thorough knowledge of every branch of his profession. Address J. M., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO HAS A thorough practical knowledge of his business; best of references. Call or address Robt. Marks, care of seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHman, married; understands his business thoroughly; two years' City reference. Can be seen until engaged at Mr. Brewster's, No. 84 5th av., corner 14th st., or address W. E. P.

HARDWARE.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN SOME wholesale or retail hardware or house-furnishing house; has seven years' experience. Address J. D. M., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

STOPLES.—ENGLISHMAN, JUST ARRIVED FROM France, offers to train horses and to learn children to ride; furnishes his own saddles, bridles, and clothes. Stoples' daughter wants a situation as nursery maid; she speaks French. Address No. 253 Canal st.

WAITER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, IN CITY or country; understands his business; Protestant, lived in London, a short time landed. Address, this week, No. 440 3d av., 30th st., or Mr. A. Blossett, No. 7 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class references, which will bear strict investigation. Address X. T., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, AS waiter in a private family; understands his duty in every branch; can give best City reference from last place. Address B. T. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has two years' reference from his last place. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH MAN as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent of taking full charge; has best City reference; speaks English fluently. Address N. N., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER with excellent City references; either in City or country; is an excellent servant; wages not an object. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN FOR BOSton, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, by a white goods, lace, and embroidery importing house. Those having a good record, and being thoroughly competent, may apply by letter to M. H. & CO., Box No. 198 Post Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER in small family; must have the best of recommendation. Apply from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 107 East 78th st.

A COMPETENT SHORT-HAND WRITER wanted—Must be respectable, intelligent, active and write a good hand. Address BANKER, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL WITH good recommendations to do chamber-work and waiting at No. 70 West 12th st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE [illegible] dry-goods business. Apply to [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Wednesday, Feb. 11, under a Supreme Court decree, in partition, Wm. C. Barrett, Esq., Referee, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White disposed of the following City real estate: One four-story brick house renting at the rate of $1,200 per year, with lot 25 by 75.3 by 22.2 by 68.11, No. 62 Frankfort street, north side, 64.9 feet east of Vandewater street, sold to W. R. Foster for $12,400; one five-story brick house and extension, renting at the rate of $1,900 per annum, with lot 26 by 131 by 26 by 126, No. 328 Pearl street, southerly side, 128 feet west of Dover street, sold to Maria L. Collins, plaintiff in partition suit, for $2,500; one three-story brick house, renting at the rate of about $1,200 per year, with lot 26.8 by 110, No. 268 Water street, north side, 127.9 feet west of Dover street, adjoining above in rear, sold to Wm. A. Bloodgood, a party interested in the estate in litigation, for $11,500. Total realized for entire property, $48,900. The auction was well attended, and the result a fair success. In reference to the Pearl street property, the auctioneer remarked that a resale might be rendered necessary, in which case it would be made to-morrow, (Friday.) The legal sale of five houses and lots on Madison avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-third street, Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, was adjourned to the 25th inst.

William H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine street, report having recently sold at private contract the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, 20 by 50, with lot 80 feet deep, situate on Madison avenue, east side, 22.2 feet south of Seventy-fourth street, for $40,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The public sales to be held to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the two five-story brick buildings (with stores) and plot, 46.8 by 96.5 by 41.8 by 75.3, Nos. 577, 577½, and 579 Grand street, south side, 93.4 feet west of Corlears street. Also, Trustees' sale of a twenty-one years' lease of the lot, 25 by 75, with building thereon, No. 109 Reade street, south side, between Church street and West Broadway.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Tillotson, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together forming a plot in size 100 by 100.2, on West Eighty-fifth street, south side, 175 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thos. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 310 feet east of Second avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 4-story brick house and lot, No. 62 Frankfort st., n. s., 64.9 ft. e. of Vandewater st., lot 25 x75.3x22.2x68.11	$12,400
1 5-story brick house, with extension and lot, No. 328 Pearl st., s. s., 128 ft. w. of Dover st., lot 26x131x26x126	25,000
1 3-story brick house and lot, No. 268 Water st., n. s., 127.9 ft. w. of Dover st., adjoining above, in rear, lot 26.8x110, house 23.8x94	11,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Christopher st., No. 89, w. s., 41.2 ft. n. of Bleecker st., 25x90	$33,000
Clark st., No. 8, 25x90	8,500
Delancey st., Nos. 88 and 90, n. s., 32.6 e. of Orchard st., 55x75	66,000
Delancey st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Willett st., 25x100, ½ part	10,000
Franklin st., Nos. 5 and 7, s. w. s., 117.5 ft. e. of Centre st., 45.6x84.10x48x88.2	20,000
Henry st., s. s., 95.3 ft. e. of Scammel st., 24x ½ block	23,000
Melrose st., s. s., 550 ft. w. of Courtlandt av., 300x100, Morrisania	1,250
8th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d av., 26x112.11	18,500
42d st., s. s., 305 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x92.4x 28.10x79.6	17,000
50th st., n. s., 116.9 ft. e. of 1st av., 19.5x100.5	14,600
59th st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 6th av., 50x100.5	70,000
59th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x100.5	35,000
75th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 100x102.2	24,000
121st st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Avenue A, 75x 100.11	8,000
143d st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Willis av., 25x100, Morrisania	4,600
Opdyke av., n. e. corner of 1st st., 194.7x149.4x 125.4x164.8	2,500
3d av., n. e. corner of 103d st., 50x100	23,000
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.	
23d st., Nos. 156 and 158	$5,500
LEASES RECORDED.	
Bowery, Nos. 37 and 37½, 10½ years, per year	$12,000
Broome st., No. 353, 3 years, per year	1,800
Front st., No. 258, n. corner of Dover st., 5 years, per year	1,800
12th st., Nos. 165 and 167 w., 5 years, per year	8,000
3d av., No. 283, corner of 22d st., 3 years, per year	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON 5TH av., one near 32d st., the other near 37th st.; lots in fee; each $100,000.

ALSO,

No. 299 5th av., corner 31st st.; $130,000.

ALSO,

Two houses, corner of 44th st., one 30 feet and the other 35 feet wide.

ALSO, ON 5TH AV.,

A superior, extra-wide corner house, with elegant furniture, $180,000; and with extra lot and stable, $215,000.

ALSO,

An extra-wide and elegant house on 5th av., below 46th st.; $140,000.

ALSO, ON 5TH AV.,

A superior corner for $135,000.

ALSO,

On 46th st., near 5th av., a full-size and elegant house, with mirrors, gas-fixtures, &c.; $80,000.

ALSO,

On 46th st., near 5th av., an elegant house; $60,000.

ALSO,

One on 47th st., very elegant, with mirrors and gas-fixtures; $90,000.

ALSO,

A plot of four lots (100x100) on 5th av., opposite Central Park; $180,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONS. Medium-priced houses and lots well located in New-York or Brooklyn, when properly offered and well advertised, now command ready purchasers at Auction. The chances for selling are better than they have been for a year past. Owners having property for public sale will do well to call on JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., 21 Park row.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th av., near 12th st. (Established 1853.)
Purchase and sale, letting, collecting, and the general management of real estate carefully attended to, and returns promptly made. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

A BARGAIN.—THREE NEW FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwellings, hard-wood finish throughout, on 62d st., between 9th av. and Boulevard; corner house, $27,000; other two $23,000 each. Also, a lot on West 58th st., sixty feet from Grand Circle, $17,000. Apply to WM. BEDELL, on the premises, or No. 985 8th av.

JOHN S. PIERCE.
No. 106 Broadway, real estate broker and agent for the renting and care of property, makes a specialty of taking charge of estates, renting, collecting, &c.; gives his personal attention to all business intrusted to his care. Charge of estates solicited.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AV., (MURRAY HILL,) four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, 25x60, and two-story extended dining-room by 100 feet; built by David Robbins; mirrors, gas-fixtures, and library cases; price, $80,000; terms to suit purchasers. Address M., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

A SUPERIOR, FULL-SIZED BROWN-STONE house, four story, high stoop, between 5th and Madison avs., best street on Murray Hill, for sale very cheap. Others on Murray Hill, $32,000 to $60,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH AV., ABOVE 42D ST.—MODERN FIRST-class, extra-wide house, four story, high stoop, dining-room extension; a bargain. Others on the avenue, embracing several corners, $65,000 to $250,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP!—NO. 18 East 57th st.; Nos. 1 and 19 East 53d st.; No. 18 West 53d st.; No. 16 West 52d st.; No. 15 East 48th st.; Nos. 299, 584, 675, 781, 783 5th av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

CORNER PROPERTY ON SPRING ST. FOR SALE—Well located, moderate price, easy terms. Also, a property on Canal st., near Broadway; also, small lot near West Broadway, suitable for workshop or stable. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR SALE—BEST SMALL, MODERN THREE-story house in Fifth Ward; every improvement and convenience, with possession; not much cash required. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT—TWO FULL lots on the corner of Grand Boulevard and below 152d st., for sale at a bargain, and on easy terms. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE BRICK house and lot No. 46 Great Jones st., near Bowery; lot 22.4x90 feet. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.; branch office, No. 33 East 17th st.

GREAT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—FOUR-story brown-stone residence, furnished, No. 252 West 14th st., for sale very low if sold immediately. Apply on premises.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, A BARGAIN; handsome new four-story brown-stone house; all improvements, cabinet finish, &c. Apply on premises, No. 141 East 37th st., of D. T. KENNEDY, builder.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS STORE in Beekman st., between William and Gold sts.; price, $50,000, or to let at $5,000 per annum. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, OFFERS for $7,000, a lot, 22.6x101.6, in Minetta lane, 100 feet east of Carmine st.; terms $1,000 cash, balance on mortgage for five years.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES—Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

A SMALL BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 18TH st., near 2d av.; modern improvements; good order; price $14,000. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

A FINE LARGE PLOT OF LOTS, NEAR Seventh Avenue Boulevard, below 125th st., at the low price of $3,600 per lot. T. J. DUNKIN & CO., No. 554 3d av.

FOR SALE—IN 44TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., A VERY [illegible] house, now occupied by owner. Apply to SAMUEL C. SELDEN, No. 30 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, 25X55X95, ON [illegible] HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE
ON 5TH AV. AND NEAR-BY STS.
Some real Bargains.
For particulars and permits apply to
WM. H. RAYNOR,
No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE DWELLINGS, well located in the Fifth, Eighth, and Ninth Wards; houses in good order; replete with every convenience and improvement; prices from $10,500 to $18,000; also, several medium first-class three and four story stone-front houses on the best streets in Twenty-second Ward, just west of Broadway. Particulars and permits with JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, on 23d st., near 6th av. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Handsome residence, with extra ground and stable, in the best location in the city, No. 401 Clinton av., between Greene and Gates. Inquire at the house.

Three-story and attic brown-stone house, with stable, No. 27 Elm place, near Livingston. Inquire at No. 401 Clinton av.

Three-story brown-stone house No. 131 South Oxford st., near Fulton av.; price $10,000; terms very liberal. Inquire of JOSEPH HEGEMAN, corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOME! HOME!! HOME!!!—At Flushing, 6 miles from New-York; 103 trains daily from 6 A. M. to 12 at night; a yearly commutation ticket free.

(Fare 8c. by package tickets.)

For sale, a French slate roof House, filled in with brick; gas, water, marble mantels; good closets; sewer connections, with double plot of ground; guttered and flagged.

Price $4,000.

The owner intends to sell, and any party who can invest in a home, from $500 to $2,500, will address Box No. 142 Post Office, obtain a free pass to Flushing, and full particulars.

$5,000 TO $10,000 IN MONEY And equity in Splendid Tract of Land, with magnificent water views, on east side of Hudson River, to exchange for City, Brooklyn, or near-by country property, improved or unimproved. W. H. WELLS, No. 202 Broadway. From 12 to 2.

FOR SALE—THE FARM BELONGING TO THE estate of the late Merwin Andrew. It is situated in the town of Orange, Conn., one mile from the centre, and within fifteen minutes' drive of three depots, and is only five miles from New-Haven. Said farm contains 130 acres in a good state of cultivation, and is suitable for meadow, tillage or pasture. A good trout-brook runs through the farm. There is also a good supply of wood, water, and fruit. For further particulars inquire on the premises. Mrs. E. W. ANDREW, Administratrix.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—AT PLEASANTVILLE, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty-one miles from the City, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street; 4¾ acres of land; plenty of fruit; house double, two-story, twelve rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c.; in good order; near to depot, churches, and school; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of E. A. WILDEY, Executrix, or of SAMUEL FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.

A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY TO EXchange or For Sale.—Easy terms; water-power, seventy-five horse; seven miles from New-York City; especially adapted for heavy manufacturing; mill large and substantial; access is frequent to property by rail and water; fifteen acres of land with buildings; three railroad depots within 300 feet distance. A. BLOMQVIST, No. 150 Nassau st.

FOR SALE AT CATSKILL—A SPLENDID country-seat; a new dwelling, containing nine rooms, all the modern improvements; size of lot, 72 feet front by 210 feet deep; two barns and necessary out-buildings; plenty of fruit; price, $7,000. Photograph of the same can be seen at the office of BLISS & JAMES, No. 346 Broome st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-FIVE ACRES, half a mile from New-York and Long Branch Railroad, 1½ miles from Keyport, with good dwelling, barn, and sheds, 70 by 150 feet; all in good condition; all kinds of fruit, and plenty of good water; terms easy. Apply to JAMES H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal st.

A MOST DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE, near the village of Bedford, Westchester County; buildings and fences in perfect order; nearly 200 acres of land in good state of cultivation; abundance of fruit, &c. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, Attorney, &c., No. 170 Broadway.

A WESTCHESTER THIRTY-TWO-ACRE FARM, fifteen miles from City, with French-roof house, &c., &c., near Tuckahoe Station, Harlem Railroad, for sale; also, a seven-acre place. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

YONKERS.—SALE, LET, OR EXCHANGE; HOUSE delightfully situated; Warburton av., near station. P. G. HUBERT, Jr., No. 61 Liberty st.

ORANGE.—NEW HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS; near Montrose Station; sale, let, or exchange. P. G. HUBERT, Jr., No. 61 Liberty st.

STAMFORD.—CHOICE BUILDING SITES; HOUSES erected to order on easy terms; also fine villa for sale, let, or exchange. P. G. HUBERT, Jr., 61 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR HALF OF 250 acres fruit and berry farm in baring; terms easy. Address JAMES CUTS, Camden, Kent County, Del.

FOR SALE—ON HUDSON RIVER, TWENTY-FIVE miles, one to twenty acres cheap. C. H. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
BUREAU OF ARREARS,
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF ARREARS, Dec. 1, 1873.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENEments for unpaid taxes of 1869 and 1870, and Croton-water rents of 1868 and 1869, under the direction of Andrew H. Green, Controller of the City of New-York.—The undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the collection of taxes, assessments, and Croton-water rents in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto," passed April 8, 1871:

That the respective owners of all lands and tenements in the City of New-York on which taxes have been laid and confirmed, situated in the Wards Nos. 1 to 22, inclusive, for the years 1869 and 1870, and now remaining due and unpaid; and also the respective owners of all lands and tenements in the City of New-York, situated in the wards aforesaid, on which the regular Croton-water rents have been laid for the years 1868 and 1869, and are now remaining due and unpaid, are required to pay the said taxes and Croton-water rent so remaining due and unpaid to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office, in the Department of Finance, in the New Court-house, with the interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the time of payment with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and if default shall be made in such payment such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction at the New Court-house, in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same in consideration of advancing the amount of tax or Croton-water rent, as the case may be, so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon as aforesaid to the time of sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement and all other costs and charges accrued thereon, and that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale shall be sold.

And notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of the taxes and the Croton-water rents, the ownership of the property taxed, and on which Croton-rents are unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Bureau of the Clerk of Arrears, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same. A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—R. LAVINIA BAYAUD against JACOB R. DUVALL and others.—In pursuance of a judgment order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of January, 1874, I will sell by public auction by James M. Miller, auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 23d day of February, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following-described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, distant two hundred and eighty-seven feet and two inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, with the easterly side of Fourth avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with the said Fourth avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches, thence easterly and parallel with the said northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, eighteen feet and eight inches, thence southerly and parallel with the said Fourth avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches, to the northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, eighteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1874. A. H. WALLIS, Referee. JOHN HENRY HULL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 240 Broadway.

PITTSBURG ROLLING MILLS
AND
NAIL FACTORY
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
Situated in Thirty-fourth Ward, Pittsburg, adjoining works of J. Painter & Son and Singer, Nimick & Co. Capacity, 16,000 to 18,000 tons Iron and Nails per annum. Coal, $1 72 per ton in Mill. Labor abundant, and works could be quickly put in operation.
Terms—One-third cash; balance one, two, three, four, and five years, with interest.
For detailed statement of machinery, &c., address
R. J. ANDERSON,
J. J. SPEARMAN,
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,
Trustees, J. T. & C. A. Wood,
No. 112 Water st., Pittsburg.

AUCTION NOTICE.
EDWARD E. HOYT, Auctioneer.
BY HOYT, WHEELER & BRADLEY.
Stores Nos. 118 and 120 Church st.,
On TUESDAY, 24th Feb., 1874,
At 10 o'clock.
By order Stephen W. Waterbury, assignee in bankruptcy, the stock of ROBERT ROBINSON, bankrupt, comprising cloths, cassimeres, vestings, tailors' trimmings, remnants, buttons, &c.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION OF valuable grain and grass farm of 116 acres, at Liberty Corner, Somerset County, N. J., on New-Jersey West Line Railroad, thirty miles from this City, on Feb. 18. For description, terms, and trains, inquire of [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
EIGHT VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS
ON 146TH AND 147TH STS.,
TWENTY-THIRD WARD OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
AT AUCTION.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on
SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1874,
at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,)

By order of Trustee to close an interest, 8 valuable Building Lots, 25x100 feet each, 4 lots each on 146th st. and 147 st., between St. Anne's and Brooks avs. They are easy of access by the Third Avenue Railroad and old Boston Turnpike horse cars, and now known as the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York.

Title of property is indisputable.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale. For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, FEB. 17, AT NO. 111 BROADway, the extra size, superbly proportioned, well built, four-story, high-stoop brick and marble dwelling No. 5 5th av., between Washington square and Clinton place; 26.8x90x100; desirable perpetual Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold; ground rent for twenty-one years, $1,000 per annum; neighborhood unexceptionable; perfect order.
Maps and permits at No. 11 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW ST.,
Nos. 4, 8, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL ST.
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

OFFICES TO LET.
Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the
DREXEL BUILDING
BROAD AND WALL STS.
TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.
The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to
WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

CITY REAL ESTATE TO LEASE.
SIXTH AV.
Premises No. 341 6th av., with or without connection with the building fronting on 21st st., together making one of the finest establishments in that first-class business neighborhood. Apply to
WILLIAM HURRY, No. 39 Nassau st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY PROPERTY, NORTH-EAST CORner 38th st., to Lease for a Term of Years.—The owner of the following described property, invites proposals to lease the same from responsible parties only; size, 100 feet on Broadway by 140 feet deep; will either lease the ground to be improved by lessee, or the undersigned will improve it on satisfactory terms. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, 18 East 40th st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

NOTICE—TO LET, THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story iron building, fronting 138 feet on Astor place, extending from 4th av. to Lafayette place; pure north light; splendid show front; the very best in the City; first floor reserved.
Broadway and other first-class property a specialty.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor Place.

UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSES—To let—The first-class fire-proof stores, Nos. 248 and 249 South st., now occupied by Messrs. Miller & Conger.
Also the fire-proof store, No. 38 Gold st., now occupied by Messrs. Hagar & Co. Apply to
PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO RENT OR LEASE—THE SUBSTANTIAL SIX-story store, 26 Beekman st., extending through 185 feet to and fronting on Spruce st., or could be divided; excellent location for first-class trade requiring extensive accommodation; only a few hundred feet from new Post Office; steady steam power can be had if desired. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE STORE, No. 52 Beekman st., 25 feet front, first class, five-story basement and subcellar, marble front; will be leased on reasonable terms. Apply to WARD McALLISTER, owner, No. 28 West 19th st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—IN WHOLE OR IN PART, SECOND floor of No. 763 Broadway, near Stewart's; 25x100; fine show-window. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 774 Broadway. Broadway and other first-class property a specialty.

TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, NO. 390 Broadway, store, basement, and cellar, extending through to Cortlandt alley; well lighted; possession 1st February. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—FIRST AND THIRD FLOORS OF NO. 42 University place; modern improvements; gas and water; corner house. W. N. GRISWOLD, real estate broker, No. 744 Broadway (Astor place.) Broadway and other first-class property a specialty.

TO LET OR LEASE.—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING desirably located on Mercer st. (size about 38 x 100.) The lofts can be rented separately if desired. Terms reasonable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET.
Nos. 104 and 106 John st.
No. 13 Platt st.
Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—South-west corner of Houston st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

FIRST-CLASS MODERN OFFICES IN THE building No. 741 Broadway; Broadway and other first-class property a specialty. W. N. GRISWOLD, real estate broker, No. 744 Broadway (Astor place.)

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO FINE LARGE FRONT offices in second story of house No. 58 Wall st., from 1st May next. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, SECOND, THIRD and fourth floors of No. 10 Spruce st., near Printing-house square. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 33 New st.

STORES.—TO RENT OR LEASE, ON THE WEST side, south of Canal st., on very favorable terms, several fine stores; some of them are connected, and of great capacity. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, a desirable property on Bond st., near Broadway, running through to Great Jones st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL, A DESIRAble place, consisting of a good dwelling-house and out-buildings, together with 110 acres of ground, situated at Upper New-Rochelle, sixteen miles from the City of New-York; the property is convenient to the New-Rochelle and Tuckahoe Stations. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad st., New-York.

AT TARRYTOWN, AND ALL ALONG THE EAST bank of the Hudson, furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale at very low prices; also building sites, farms, and large buildings suitable for institutes or first-class boarding-houses. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

FOR RENT OR BOARDING IN THE COUNtry.—Large furnished house; stable, green-house; one hour from the City on Jersey Central; will rent or board with a small party. Address, for particulars, EDGAR, Box No. 1,101 Post Office.

TO RENT—TILL SEPT. 1, 1874, TO A PRIVATE family, a completely-furnished and first-class four-story full-size house on Stuyvesant square, 15th st. and Rutherford place, and near St. George's Church. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FOUR-story stone-front house, admirably located, just west of Broadway, has every improvement and convenience; new, and in fine order, with immediate possession. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET—ON 51ST ST., A FEW DOORS WEST OF 5th av., a splendid four-story full width residence; handsomely and completely furnished; rent $5,000; immediate possession. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

AT TARRYTOWN, AND ALL ALONG THE east bank of the Hudson, handsomely-furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale at very low prices, with immediate possession. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK-front house, No. 414 West 47th st.; can be seen between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.; all modern improvements. Rent, $1,200 per annum.

TO LET—ON 18TH ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF Broadway, a four-story house, desirably located for a millinery or other business. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

HOUSE NO. 25 EAST 20TH ST., THREE doors east of Broadway, to let or lease; possession immediately. Apply to JOHN BIRCO, 238 East 23 dst.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

DRY GOODS.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.—LADIES' Underwear in great variety for sale, below cost of manufacture, being the stock of a wholesale manufacturer [illegible] No. 21 Astor place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH-BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING an elegant house in West 49th st., near 5th av., having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them entire second floor, consisting of three elegant rooms, bath, &c., with private table, for a fair price for the fine accommodations offered. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED.—NO. 38 WEST 12TH st., few doors from 5th av.; with private family; three large rooms, newly and elegantly furnished, with board, en suite or separate; terms reasonable; references required.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST.
Handsomely-furnished double and single rooms, with first-class board; all modern conveniences; terms moderate.

NO. 45 5TH AV.,
Between 11th and 12th sts. Desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table. Terms reasonable.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.
A third floor, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance; house and appointments unexceptionable; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with southern exposure, to let, to a gentleman, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

ON WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., IN A private family, gentlemen can find first-class apartments and attendance, with or without board; references. Address C. E. V., Up-town *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS, VERY HANDsomely furnished, in a small private family, to gentlemen only, without board; at No. 17 East 12th st., between 5th av. and Broadway.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 412 WEST.—Pleasant, newly-furnished rooms, with or without board, at moderate terms; Elevated Railway convenient for down town. Call or address SOUTHERNER.

NO. 54 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Furnished rooms to let, en suite or single, suitable for families or single gentlemen. Private table if required.

NO. 124 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—To let, with board, a suite of rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, single room on fourth floor.

NO. 105 WEST 28TH ST.
Large well-furnished rooms to let, with good board; home comforts; terms low; small family; references.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE OR two gentlemen; grate, gas. Call at No. 67 West 35th st.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—TO rent, with board, a single room for a gentleman seeking a quiet, refined, and permanent home.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852.* Send stamp for Tourists' Guide. IRAD FULLER, Superintendent. C. BANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—IF ANY private Christian family desires to lessen expenses by taking a gentleman and wife to board at a fair price they will oblige by writing to "GILBERT," Box No. 127 *Times* Office. Two front rooms with sunny exposure are required—second floor preferred—and location must be within ten minutes' walk of ferries. Please write full particulars. Boarding-houses are requested not to answer.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, HAVING SOME furniture of their own, and who will be permanent, if suited, desire a back parlor, with board, above 30th st., between 5th av. and Broadway; price $25, which must include fire, gas, and everything. Address BOARD, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN, A room with board in a good location above 14th st.; breakfast, 7; dinner, 6:30. Give terms and full particulars. Address E. W. G., Box No. 1 7 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, between 10th and 23d sts.; terms must be reasonable; references required. Address ELIZABETH, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ART.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF
WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS
AND
OIL PAINTINGS.
Comprising the stock of a dealer retiring from business, to be positively sold without limit or reserve, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Feb. 11, 12, and 13, at 12 o'clock each day, at the Art Gallery of
EDWARD SCHENCK, No. 60 Liberty st.

AMONG THE WATER-COLORS WILL BE FOUND
CHOICE SPECIMENS OF

Kate Gray,	William Craig,	Le Bas,
J. T. Dibden,	John Faulkner,	Frantz,
J. F. Kensett,	S. Widgerey,	T. C. Farrah,
C. Shusoile,	P. T. Rossiter,	H. Bispham.

OIL PAINTINGS.

Kuwasseg, Fils,	C. Chapin,	Otto Gornmers,
J. F. Kensett,	V. De Vos,	W. Blaskmen,
Van Wingartd,	C. Laren,	Lau Fant De Metz,
G. T. Callow.		

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REUBEN W. HOWES and CHARLES A. MACY, bankrupts.—No. 4,461.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, of the following-described property belonging to the estate in bankruptcy of the bankrupts above named, that is to say:

One thousand two hundred shares of the capital stock of the Butchers' and Drovers' National Bank of the City of New-York; par value, $25 each share.

One hundred and twenty-five shares of the capital stock of the Germania Fire Insurance Company; par value, $50 each share.

One hundred and seventy shares of the capital stock of the Broadway Fire Insurance Company; par value, $25 each share.

Six hundred and seventy-five shares of the capital stock of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company; par value, $50 each share.

Dated 6th February, 1874.
J. NELSON TAPPAN,
Assignee in Bankruptcy, &c.,
of Howes & Macy, bankrupts,
No. 64 Broadway, New-York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, bankrupt.—No. 4,440.—Notice of sale.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale, at public auction, on the 28th day of February, 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the printing establishment lately carried on by the Journeymen Printers' Co-operative Association, at No. 30 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, pursuant to an order of the above-mentioned Court, dated the 31st day of January, 1874, of all the following property: Two Cottrell drum-presses, two Gordon presses, one paper-cutting machine, one proof-press, one safe, a large quantity of the various kinds of type, a large number of chases, cases, stands, imposing-stones, composing sticks, office furniture, fixtures, and all the printing apparatus and all the goods and chattels belonging to said estate. Description of said property may be had of the undersigned on the 16th. JOHN SCOTT, Assignee, &c., of said Bankrupt, No. 15 Spruce st., New-York City.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Nuovo Mondo, from Palermo. Can be seen on Pier No. 7 East River. Also, balance Harvest Moon, from Messina, and can be seen on Pier No 9 East River. Also, 242 cases Valencia Oranges, landing ex steam-ship Oceanic, on White Star Dock, Jersey City.

FIFTY SHARES OF THE BUTCHERS' & Drovers' Bank stock will be sold at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNITED STATES DIGEST.
FIRST SERIES. A Digest of Decisions of the Various Courts within the United States, from the Earliest Period to the Year 1870; to be completed in about 12 volumes. Royal 8vo. $7 50 per vol. Comprising all the American Decisions Digested in Thirty-one Volumes of the United States Digest, with careful Revision, and Important Additions. By BENJAMIN VAUGHAN ABBOTT. Issued quarterly. Vol. I. now ready.
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NOTHING LIKE IT IN LITERATURE.
Agents wanted for SCIENCE IN STORY, by Dr. E. B. FOOTE. Select your territory, &c. Address
MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY,
No. 129 East 28th st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG MEN WISHING PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, [illegible] Paine's College, [illegible] No. 1,288 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
THIS WEEK,
66th to 73d
PERFORMANCE.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,
LED ASTRAY,
By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

SATURDAY, FEB. 14,
ELEVENTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13,
FIRST BENEFIT
of
Miss ROSE EYTINGE and
SEVENTIETH PERFORMANCE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Characters by Misses ROSE EYTINGE, KATE CLAXTON, EMILY MESTAYER, ELIZA WEATHERBY, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, KATE HOLLAND, Messrs. C. R. THORNE, Jr., McKEE RANKIN, STUART ROBSON, H. W. MONTGOMERY, CLAUDE BURROUGHS, W. H. WILDER, and W. S. QUIGLEY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Miss ROSE EYTINGE has the honor to announce that her
FIRST BENEFIT
will take place on
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 13,
on which occasion she will appear for the
SEVENTIETH TIME
as the Countess AIMANDE CHANDOCE,
in
LED ASTRAY.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
514
BROADWAY.
MR. JOSH HART---Sole Proprietor.
Second week of
MISS NULLY PIERIS.
First week of the character vocalist,
MISS ELLA WESNER.
First week of
MR. E. EDDY.
Mr. Eddy will appear in the drama, The Rag-Picker. Reappearance of Miss Kitty O'Neil and Mr. John Wild. Second week of the Foy Sisters, and Foley and Wade. Harrigan and Hart in four acts. R. M. Carroll and Sons in new acts, all the mammoth troupe in a new olio. Matinée Wednesday and Saturday.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
28th st., next to Broadway.
Curtain rises at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11. Box-sheet open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. Seats may always be secured a week in advance.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
To-night, LAST NIGHT but seven of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S brilliant comedy of modern fortunes and frailties, entitled
FOLLINE.

LAST NIGHTS OF FOLLINE. Characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. James, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Conway, Mr. Fawcett, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Jewett, and Miss Varian.

LAST FOLLINE MATINEE,
SATURDAY NEXT AT 1:30.
*** Saturday evening, Feb. 21, for the first time in New-York, Shakespeare's rare and fanciful comedy of
LOVE'S LABOR LOST.
*** Also, in preparation for early production, the reigning London sensation now running at the Haymarket Theatre, entitled
CHARITY,
And Alexandre Dumas' brilliant Parisian Comedy, now playing at the Gymnase Theatre, entitled
MONSIEUR ALPHONSE.
Mr. Daly having secured the sole right for the two latter plays for this City.

624 OLYMPIC. 624
VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY THEATRE.
Crowded houses.
Last three nights of
Holman Opera Troupe.
La Sonnambula.
Sallie Holman
as
Arline.
TERRIFIC NOVELTY ACTS.
Marvelous Specialty Stars in their
Astounding Combination of the amazing and incredible
Last Nights of the
Last Nights of the
Monster Olio of Eccentric and Character Artists, Vocalists and Comedians.
Volcanic eruption of the
of Star Artists.
on
MONDAY,
A Volcanic Eruption
of 150 Novelty Comets. New
artists, new scenes, new music. Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday family matinée. Admission, 30 cents; orchestra and balcony, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

STEINWAY HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING,
FIRST GRAND CONCERT IN COSTUME
by the
CAROLINE RICHINGS MUSICAL UNION,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock,
when will be presented the
MOST NOVEL AND DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT OF THE DAY,
comprising a rare programme of the
MUSIC OF MANY NATIONS AND PERIODS,
performed by the newly-organized
CHOIR OF TWENTY-TWO ADMIRABLY-TRAINED VOCALISTS,
including
Mrs. CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD,
Mr. PIERRE BERNARD,
And the celebrated Philadelphia Male Quartet, and a CORPS OF INSTRUMENTALISTS.
Admission, 75 cents; reserved chairs, $1.

PHŒBE W. COUZINS,
COUNSELOR AT LAW, OF ST. LOUIS, MO.,
will deliver her popular lecture,
"WOMEN AS LAWYERS,"
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Doors open at 7:15; tickets for sale at Pillsbury's, No. 666 6th av.; Pond's, No. 39 Union square; general ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway; Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and at the Hall on Saturday evening.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13.
Lecture on
"Light and Color"
By Henry A. Mott, Jr., E. M. Ph. B.
Mr. Mott will be introduced by Prof. Chandler.
Admission, $1.
Doors open at 7:30 o'clock. Lecture commences at 8.
Tickets for sale at Gurley's book store, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at Scribner, Armstrong & Co.'s, No. 654 Broadway.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
UNIVERSITY BUILDING, UNIVERSITY PLACE,
corner of Waverly place. Forty-fourth Annual Session,
FIFTH CONVERSATIONAL MEETING,
THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
Lecture on the Application of the Microscope in Pharmacy and the Drug Trade,
By Dr. FREDERICK HOFFMANN.
Members, the Profession and their friends are respectfully invited to attend.
H. A. CASSEBEER, Jr., Secretary.

DR. J. JAY VILLERS'
HUMOROUS LECTURE,
"FUNNY PEOPLE WE MEET,"
ASSOCIATION HALL,
MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
Feb. 16 and 18, and
SATURDAY MATINEE, Feb. 21.
Reserved seats at Gurley's, 23d st. and 4th av.; Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and Nos. 711 and 114 Broadway.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED—PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. Paintings, Songs, Music, and Transformation Scene, EVERY EVE at 8; SATURDAY, 2:30 P. M. BAIN HALL, Great Jones st. THE PILGRIM.

LECTURES.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,
28th st. and Broadway.
LECTURE BY REV. CHARLES F. DEEMS,
of the Church of the Strangers, on
THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock P. M.
"TRIFLES."
Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door.

TEACHERS.

ABOUT 20,000 TEACHERS IN THE THIRTY-seven States change schools annually.—The "MUTUAL INTRODUCTION PLAN" readily provides suitable and efficient teachers for all vacancies in every State. Address "AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION," No. 737 Broadway.

WANTED—A TEACHER TO GIVE PRIVATE INstruction in the higher branches of English, at the pupil's residence, near Central Park, west side; one who understands French preferred. Address PUPIL E. M., Station G, 8th av.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WISHES PUpils for German, French, and Italian; best City reference; terms moderate. Call at No. 67 West 35th st.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE*
and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av.
and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I WILL GIVE IN EXCHANGE FOR A house about 20x60 in fee, centrally located, a first-class plot of lots, improving rapidly in value; or will exchange for store property. House to be worth $30,000 to $50,000. Possession about May or September. Address J. P. H., Box No. 3,007 New-York Post Office.

HOUSES WANTED—FOR SALE OR TO RENT. S. M. BEEMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT

ROMAN HIPPODROME,

ACCOMMODATING

20,000

PEOPLE,

OCCUPYING

THE

ENTIRE BLOCK

BOUNDED BY

FOURTH AND MADISON AVENUES

TWENTY-SIXTH AND TWENTY-SEVENTH STREETS,

WILL OPEN

ABOUT APRIL 1.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
THE GRAND FANCY-DRESS BALL WILL TAKE PLACE ON THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Admission tickets for one gentleman and two ladies, at the price of $15, can be procured under the usual restrictions by applying to the following gentlemen:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, No. 19 Union square.
EMIL UNGER, No. 6 Barclay st.
HERMAN UHL, *Staats Zeitung.*
M. MOSENTHAL, No. 337 Broadway.
L. KAEMMERER, No. 36 Walker st.
ADAM BRAUTIGAM, No. 701 Broadway.
H. C. F. KOCH, No. 15 Carmine st.
GEORGE NEMBACH, of Steck & Co., 25 East 14th st.
JACOB WINDMULLER, German Savings Bank.
C. F. L. HOHENTHAL, No. 857 3d av.
THEO. E. HEIDENFELD, No. 179 2d av.
SIG. KAUFFMANN, No. 39 Nassau st.
CHARLES UNGER & CO., No. 46 Exchange place.
J. HONIG, No. 111 Broadway.
L. A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers st.
E. H. NEYMANN, No. 97 Maiden lane.
C. A. NATTUSIUS, No. 229 Bowery.
WM. STEINWAY, Steinway Hall.
P. ERNENWEIN, No. 148 Nassau st.
Boxes can be obtained at the office of L. A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers st. E. H. NEYMANN, for the committee, No. 97 Maiden lane.

CARRIAGE NOTICE.
Carriages conveying parties to the Liederkranz fancy dress ball, THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1874, will enter Irving place from the north, and pass out by way of 14th st. and 4th av., taking up their company in the same order. Gentlemen will take the first coach at the door. The rate will be $2 for one person, $3 for two, and $4 for three or more, any distance.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
FOURTH CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 14, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GENERAL REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, FEB. 13, AT 2:30 P. M.,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. HENRY WIENIAWSKI, violinist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS
IN
WATER-COLORS,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING AT THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.,
WILL CLOSE FEB. 28, 1874.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS *are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made.* The CONCERTO *and* ORCHESTRAL STOPS *are the best ever placed in any Organs. They are produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while the* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *These organs are the best made in the United States.*
WATERS' New Scale PIANOS
have great power and a fine singing tone, with all modern improvements, and are the best Pianos made. These Organs and Pianos are warranted for 6 years. Prices extremely low for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. GREAT INDUCEMENTS *to the* TRADE. AGENTS WANTED *in every City and County in the United States and Canada. A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.
HORACE WATERS & SON,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1,923 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Penn.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

A LADY WILL SELL A HANDSOME 7⅓-OCtave rosewood piano, agraffe and overstrung, for $200. Call at No. 32 Greenwich av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS.—For sale, a first-class flouring mill, five run of stones and all necessary machinery; water-power unsurpassed; located on railroad and canal; surrounded by excellent wheat-growing country; mill running, and has large country trade; will sell cheap; one-half purchase money remain on bond and mortgage. Post Office Box No. 333 Syracuse, N. Y.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS drug store, well situated on a leading avenue up town, doing a good business; will be sold reasonably; good reasons for selling; to a party meaning business this is a rare opportunity.
BRADLEY & CO., No. 301 West 50th st.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS IN A very necessary patented machine; profits large. For particulars inquire at J. N. DARLINGTON'S, corner of Centre and Franklin sts., from 10 to 2. Owner infirm.

AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, HAVING $5,000 to $8,000, would invest in a good paying [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NILSSON.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The sale of season (eighteen nights) tickets will commence TO-MORROW (Friday) at 9 A. M., at Academy Box Office.
The public are respectfully informed that the Strakosch Grand Italian Opera Company, which has met with the most unprecedented success in the Western cities and Boston, will return to New-York and give eighteen (18) Grand Opera nights and six (6) Matinées, commencing
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
On this occasion Mme. Chistine Nilsson will make her farewell appearances in America prior to her return to London, where she is engaged to appear at Her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane. In the course of this season Mme. Chistine Nilsson will appear as ELSA, in Richard Wagner's LOHENGRIN.
The company comprises the following eminent artists:
MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON,
MLLE. TORRIANI, MLLE. MARESI,
MISS A. L. CARY,
SIGNOR CAMPANINI, M. CAPOUL,
M. MAUREL, SIGNOR DEL PUENTE,
SIGNOR NANNETTI, SIGNOR SCOLARA.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor......SIGNOR E. MUZIO
Assistant Conductor..........MR. S. BEHRENS
The sale of boxes and seats for the season of eighteen nights will commence to-morrow, (Friday,) Feb. 13, at 9 A. M., at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the ENGAGEMENT OF
Mrs. J. B. BOOTH.
UNANIMOUS APPROVAL OF THE
PRESS AND PUBLIC
of ADOLPHE BELOT'S New Play of
ELENE!
Which will be repeated every night this week.
ELENE..........Mrs. J. B. BOOTH
In the personation of this character Mrs. J. B. Booth has achieved a
TRULY GREAT AND ARTISTIC SUCCESS.
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY IN THE CAST.
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
MUSIC, PROPERTIES, AND APPOINTMENTS.
SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 1:30,
LAST MATINEE PERFORMANCE BUT ONE OF
ELENE!
ELENE..........Mrs. J. B. BOOTH
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1874,
Mme. FANNY JANAUSCHEK will make her first appearance at this theatre.
Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.
Corner 23d st. and 8th av.
PRICES: Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra; family circle, 30c.
A FAMILY MATINEE is given at this establishment every SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT AND AT THE MATINEE
An entirely new entertainment, selected with the view of satisfying the growing taste for bright, crisp, amusing, and kaleidoscopic performances, and at the same time irreproachable in character. The new entertainment will be in all respects what its name implies,
A
ROUND
OF
PLEASURE.
Mr. G. L. FOX in two new parts,
JACK HARKAWAY AT SEA.
HUMPTY DUMPTY AT SCHOOL!
The specialty features of the new order of entertainment
Will embrace acts by the great artists:
THE MARTENS FAMILY, WILSON BROTHERS,
KING SARBRO, RIGL SISTERS,
J. MORRIS, R. STANWOOD,
J. W. McANDREWS, &c., &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. SUNDAY.
The Second Grand Concert on next SUNDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., will be the eventful occasion of
WIENIAWSKI'S FAREWELL
to this country. GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND and the entire GERMAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY appear. SALE OF SEATS begins TO-DAY at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra.

FOR THE POOR.
GRAND CHARITY MATINEE FOR THE POOR OF NEW-YORK
at the
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
THURSDAY NEXT, FEB. 19,
By the combined companies of the FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE and the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, together with SPECIAL VOLUNTEER TALENT.
Particulars Sunday. Box sheet open Monday next.
The whole under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Commences at 8 o'clock.
SIXTEENTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
23D TO 29TH NIGHT!
Lord Lytton's great comedy of
MONEY.
ALFRED EVELYN..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
ELABORATE REVIVALS
and
NOVELTIES
are, for the present, unavoidably postponed in consequence of the
UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND
for seats to witness Lord Lytton's great comedy.
The box-book will therefore be open
THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
VOKES. VOKES. VOKES. VOKES.
THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.
Preceded by the roaring farce,
MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.
LAST VOKES MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30.
MONDAY, Feb. 16, an entirely new romantic American drama, by George Fawcett Rowe, entitled
LEATHERSTOCKING,
founded on Cooper's celebrated romance,
THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. AMY STONE.
EVENING AT 8. The accomplished Artiste, Miss AMY STONE, in her new drama of CIGARETTE.
AFTERNOON AT 2. Mr. ROLLIN HOWARD and entire Company, in LEAST SIN; or, the ELOPEMENT.
GRACE MARCO, LECLAIRE BROTHERS, FOSTER SISTERS, LA BELLA EMMA, YOUNG ODIN, W. B. ROLLAND, WATSON BROTHERS, &c. Every AFTERNOON and EVENING, with above.

THE COLOSSEUM,
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
Paris by Night. Paris by Night.
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT,
With Gaslight and Starlight Effects,
EVERY AFTERNOON FROM 1 TO 5,
EVERY EVENING FROM 7 TO 10,
with the varied attraction of the Polytechnic Promenade and the entertainments of the Lectorium. Admision to the whole $1, and no extras.

COLOSSEUM CARD.
THE PICTORIAL ILLUSION
of
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT,
Will be opened to the public on
SUNDAY EVENINGS, FROM 5 O'CLOCK TO 10 O'CLOCK.
Entire net proceeds to be distributed among the organized charities for the benefit of the
POOR OF NEW-YORK.
All Saints' Chimes on the Bells,
AND A GRAND SACRED CONCERT
in the promenade.
NO OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.
Tickets must be secured beforehand of the music stores, and at the office.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL election for Trustees, Directors, and committees of the American Institute for the ensuing year will be held at the rooms of the Institute in the COOPER BUILDING, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of February, 1874. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock and closed at 8 o'clock P. M. F. A. P. BARNARD, President. JOHN S. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of
MERRILL, FITCH & ALLIN
expires this day by limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners, at No. 19 John st., office of
FITCH & CHATTERTON,
successors of the late firm. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
D. M. FITCH.
GEO. ALLIN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm-name of
FITCH & CHATTERTON,
for the manufacture of every description of fine gold jewelry.
DENNIS M. FITCH.
GEO. W. CHATTERTON.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. S. SKAATS will sign in liquidation.
Mr. BARTHOLOMEW SKAATS will continue the business of banking, and the buying and selling of stocks, bonds, and gold, on commission, at the same place, No. 68 Broadway and No. 17 New st.
SCHUYLER SKAATS.
BARTHOLOMEW SKAATS.
Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1874.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE AIR
FOR ALL, AND HOW TO GET IT.
MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR maintains within doors an atmosphere constantly pure without perceptible current. It can be placed in position in a moment, without the least alteration of the window, and is SIMPLE, CHEAP, AND PRACTICAL.
MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR is used by hundreds of our best citizens in their houses and offices.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS WITH TESTIMONIALS.
H. C. PERRY & CO., Successors to [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE TRADE STRIKES.

The premises of Messrs. Kerbs & Spiess, cigar manufacturers, were guarded by a detachment of Police yesterday throughout the day. An excited crowd of the striking employes assembled in front of the premises in the morning, with the object of intimidating any new hands that might be employed by the firm. Two women, who attempted to make a disturbance, were arrested, and taken before Justice Otterbourg, who discharged them with a reprimand. Mr. Kerbs, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, stated that about fifty new men were employed yesterday morning, and he should continue to add to the number as fast as applications were made. He further stated that he had sufficient stock on hand to fill his orders for three months. The strike, he said, was not caused by a reduction of wages, but "on account of the discharge of three men, for good reasons of his own." The strikers held a meeting in Fifth street yesterday afternoon, but no definite action was taken. One of the strikers, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, said that the strike had its origin in the general strike of the cigar-makers last January. At that time the manufacturers combined to reduce the wages of the cigar-makers one dollar on a thousand. A committee of eight of the 600 hands employed by Messrs. Kerbs & Spiess was appointed to wait on that firm and ask an increase of wages to the former standard. Mr. Kerbs, he said, agreed to do so for two weeks, and if at the expiration of that time the other manufacturers refused to increase the wages of their employes, Mr. Kerbs expressed his intention to reduce the wages paid by him to the prices paid by the other manufacturers. At the expiration of the appointed time all of the cigar manufacturers had adopted the old prices. A short time since Messrs. Kerbs & Spiess discharged the eight men who had formed the committee before referred to. On learning this fact the employes resolved to strike, unless these men were again employed. Several of the strikers have already been employed by other firms.

The strike of the cap-makers still continues, with little prospect of an immediate adjustment. A meeting of the representatives of the several cap-manufacturing firms was held at the office of Isidor & Hein, No. 164 South Fifth avenue, yesterday, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of effecting a compromise if possible. The committee of seven, appointed by the Central Council on Tuesday, were present. An offer of thirty-three and one-third per cent. above the old prices was made by the manufacturers, which was reported by the committee at a meeting held at Covenant Hall in the afternoon, and promptly rejected by the strikers as a body. Many of the operatives were in favor of accepting the offer for a time, but the finishers and blockers would not listen to the proposition. A resolution was therefore adopted to return the price list presented by the committee to the manufacturers.

THE BROOKLYN TAX OFFICE.

The members of the Brooklyn Board of Audit continue to maintain silence, in accordance with a resolution passed at their last meeting, as to the result of the examination at present being made by Mr. Seaman, the expert accountant, of the books in the Tax Office. They deprecate, however, the wild statements made concerning the investigation in the columns of a New-York morning paper. Controller Schroeder said of them yesterday: "The truth of the matter is that up to the present time there has not been $10,000 of default money discovered as missing. The statements published of exaggerated amounts are absurd and perfectly wild, based entirely upon the imagination of the writers." The Controller further said that no person had a full knowledge of the state of affairs in the accounts of the Tax Office. The object of the Board of Audit was to ascertain how much money had been collected, and to hold those responsible whose duty it was to pay it over to the Treasurer. No investigation was now being made to discover what amounts have not been paid that ought to have been paid, but to ascertain what amounts have been paid and were misappropriated. If the successive Tax Collectors had let off some parties by remitting their default and interest, they had exercised what they claimed as a right. Everybody knew that it had been the custom, he said, and it was admitted on all hands, but he doubted if the money could be recovered without endless litigation, and, indeed, he thought it extremely doubtful if even the Tax Collectors could be held responsible. That custom had been followed by the Collectors from time immemorial, he said, until within the past year, when the present system was inaugurated. The Controller, in reference to the statement published, that if the Auditor and himself had examined the accounts of the Tax Office as the Charter prescribed, these discrepancies would have been discovered in 1872, said that the Auditor and himself had attempted to make an examination, but as there had not been any accounting done in the Tax Office from the time within which "the memory of man runneth not;" that as neither of the Collectors knew what amounts they were liable for, and as the Auditor and Controller could not discover what the last Collector was liable for without a lengthy investigation, it was determined to make such investigation. Four clerks were thereupon placed in the Tax Collector's Office to ascertain the amount of uncollected taxes, in order to get a starting-point. These men had been at work at this business, on and off, he said, ever since. The Collectors are required by the charter, he said, to make returns to the Register of Arrears of all items of uncollected taxes for 1872, and for each year previous. This return had not been made, and not knowing what amount the Collector was liable for, the Auditor and Controller determined to investigate that point first, and therefore deferred their examination of the accounts. They had intended to wait for this return, but seeing no prospect of getting it, the Board of Audit had finally taken up the matter. The Controller was convinced, he said, that it would be an almost endless task, for if they attempted to investigate all the accounts it would be uncertain when they would get through. It was useless for them to go back beyond six years, as the statute of limitations prevented recovery of deficiencies which had occurred previous to that time.

TAXING EMIGRANTS.

The opposition to the bill for the increase of the capitation tax on emigrants appears to obtain additional strength, and strong hopes are entertained of the ultimate defeat of the measure. A full statement of the situation has already been published in the columns of THE TIMES, and it is claimed that, apart from the steam-ship companies more immediately interested in the matter, the commercial community generally is beginning to see the evils which must inevitably result from the change of the tide of emigration from New-York to other cities, and are prepared to act accordingly. For various reasons, the opposition to the bill up to the present time has been exclusively confined to the Transatlantic steam-ship companies, and it is asserted that, if the commercial public were only convinced of the possibility of its adoption as a legal measure, the opposition would extend in all directions. The steam-ship companies are still active in the preparation of the case in opposition to the bill. A statement has just been drawn up giving a full estimate of the expenditures of each company yearly and the evident loss to the City should a diversion of emigration take place. It appears that the expenditure upon every Transatlantic steam-ship which arrives here during the year is about $10,000, and taking into consideration all the lines thus engaged, and the number of ships they employ, the total expenditure annually is between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000. The continued expenditure of this amount of money in the City yearly is a matter of moment apart from the greater considerations connected with the question of emigration. To-day the whole question will be argued before the committee of the Legislature and all the facts in opposition to the bill will be set forth.

THE TOMPKINS SQUARE RIOTERS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, counsel for the Tompkins square rioters moved for their discharge. He said there were fourteen of them held for a simple assault and battery. They were poor men, with families depending on them for support, and were unable to furnish bail. Assistant District Attorney Rollins said that he thought the proposition to discharge prisoners wholesale was a very extraordinary and unheard of one. The proper course to be adopted in the case according to his idea, was to sue out writs of habeas corpus in each individual case to bring them before the Supreme Court, and there move for their discharge. The Recorder said that he never heard of such a motion as that made by counsel. The course suggested by the Assistant District Attorney was, in his opinion, the proper and only one. He, therefore, would deny the motion.

FRENCH IMMIGRATION.

The agent of the French Emigrant Society reports that during the past month 312 immigrants of French nationality were landed at Castle Garden, viz.: 234 from France, 64 from Elsass, 10 from Lorraine, 62 from Switzerland, and 16 from Belgium. The society during the past month expended $201 94 by providing temporary board and lodging for French immigrants in poor circumstances, and sixty of them were provided with employment through the agency of the society.

MEETING OF THE FUR CUTTERS' SOCIETY.

A mass-meeting of the Fur Cutters' Society was held last evening at the Tenth Ward Hotel. Mr. F. Glasser, President, called the meeting to order and explained the objects in view in calling it. He stated that it was for the interest of every man in the business to at once enroll himself in the society to guard against any probable combination of the employers to take advantage of the present dull season and reduce their wages. Mr. H. Fromm next addressed the meeting. He drew the attention of those present to the condition in which they are placed, owing to the fact of their being without combination. [illegible] are compelled to work on an average eighteen hours per day for a sum that does not average $15 per week, and that if the workmen fail to support the society they may expect still worse terms from employers. Mr. Lehman made a stirring appeal for combination, at the close of which several new members were enrolled. It is the intention of the officers of the society to use every possible means to enrol every workman in the trade in the society. After congratulatory expressions suggested by the large assemblage, the meeting adjourned.

THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.

At the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen the invitation tendered by the Managers of the Roman Catholic Protectory in Westchester, requesting its members to visit the institution, was accepted, and yesterday morning a large party consisting of members of the Common Council and of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, with several other gentlemen interested in the institution, left the City for the purpose of inspecting the establishment.

The President of the society, Mr. Henry L. Hoguet, met the members of the board at the Forty-second Street Depot, and all proceeded with him by the 10:30 A. M. train to Tremont Station, where a number of sleighs were in readiness to convey them to the institution. After a pleasant drive of about a mile and a half along the West Farms road, the handsome brick building in which nearly 2,000 destitute children find a refuge from the ills of City life was reached, and the visitors were received by the Rector, Brother Tiliow, Brothers Adrian, Jeremy, and Swithin. Among those present were Alderman McCafferty, Alderman Lysaght, Alderman Koch, Alderman Cooper, Assistant Aldermen Wade, Strack, Clancy, Kelly, Bucks, and Foley, Justice Kilbreth, Justice Connolly, Justice Flannigan, Justice Sherwood, Ex-Senator Lent, Ex-Superintendent Casserly, of the Board of Emigration, Mr. Kickeissen, Very Rev. Vicar General Quinn, Father Griffin, Father Collis, Father Humphry, Father Zenizner, Rev. A. M. Schultz, Dr. Elisha Harris, Board of Health; Dr. McDonnell, and Brother Stephen, President of the institution. The Chapel of the Protectory, which had been appropriated for a series of exercises by the pupils of the institution, was first visited. On the dais stood the brass band of the school, composed of about twenty boys from ten to fifteen years of age, who evinced a high order of musical talent in their performances. A very interesting programme was gone through in singing and declamation, the eulogies on Washington and Columbus having been so effectively delivered by two boys not over thirteen or fourteen years of age as to elicit the marked applause of the visitors. "The Sword of Bunker Hill," sung by an intelligent boy, was also admired. But the most interesting portion of the performance was the drilling of a little troop of thirty boys, about twelve years of age, by an interesting little fellow who styled himself General Sheridan, and who looked quite a soldier in his uniform. The exercises were brought to a close by the appearance of the Tiliow Fire Company on the stage, one of whom stated the necessity for a fire brigade in the institution. He said they had 1,000 feet of hose, a good carriage and uniforms, and all they wanted was a fire engine, and he appealed to the visitors to supply the company with one. It was in the workshops, however, that the real scope of the institution could be seen to advantage. The institution aims at reforming the waifs and strays of society by the only efficient means of accomplishing so desirable a result, by teaching each pupil some trade in accordance with the bent of his inclination, by means of which he may secure a livelihood. In the boot factory nearly 400 boys were seen at work engaged in all the various operations required from the cutting out of the materials until the boots and shoes received the last finish and were ready for the warehouse. The facility and dexterity of the operators wholly surprised the visitors. Forty sewing-machines were at work in this room, and from the time the materials are cut out in the various sizes until the work is finished the boot or shoe passes through the hands of some twenty operators. In the carpenters', the machinists', and blacksmiths' shops the same efficiency was observable in the pupils of the institution. There are 1,382 boys at present in this establishment, and so healthful is the locality, and such is the cleanliness with which the dormitories, school-rooms, and work-shops are kept, that there is not a single case of sickness among the pupils at present. In the Female Department, which is under the care of the Sisters Ulrica and fourteen sister assistants, the same neatness was observable, though the accommodation at present is very limited. The building was constructed merely as a temporary shelter until the new buildings can be completed. After making the tour of the institution the visitors were entertained at a luncheon. The President, Mr. Hoguet, in proposing the health of Mr. Lent, to whom the institution, he said, was so much indebted, expressed the hope that the members of the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen were pleased with what they had seen of the working of the institution. Mr. Lent responded in suitable terms. Dr. Harris then delivered a brief address, in the course of which he stated that his visit to the Protectory had enlisted his tenderest feelings and sympathies on behalf of its pupils. He was astonished to observe how quickly the main idea was grasped and executed by them, and when he reflected upon the vast amount of poverty and vice which was prevented by such an institution, he thought the Board of Managers and those who had charge of the establishment were entitled to the heartiest sympathy and generous co-operation on the part of the State and the public. He considered it the most healthy and life saving of all the institutions of the City. Appropriate speeches were also made by Alderman Morris, Justice Sherwood, Alderman McCafferty, Alderman Clancy, Alderman Koch, Very Rev. Dr. Quinn, and Justice Connolly. The party left at a late hour in the afternoon, well pleased with their visit.

MR. BARNUM'S NEW HIPPODROME.

Barnum's new hippodrome is rapidly nearing completion. Mr. Coup, its general manager, conducted a TIMES reporter around the premises yesterday, and had a long conversation with him concerning the complaints made by property-holders against the erection of the building in their neighborhood. He said that the Committee of the Assistant Board of Aldermen, accompanied by the representatives of the Board of Underwriters and Chief Engineer Bates of the Fire Department, when they made their inspection, did so unattended by a representative of Mr. Barnum. Mr. Coup said that all he desired was to have the facts in the case fairly understood by the public. The area to be covered by the building is the entire block bounded by Fourth and Madison avenues, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. It will be 425 feet long, and 200 feet wide. The walls, of brick, are 28 feet high, and will be covered with iron copings. The ring for the miscellaneous performances, and the grand spectacle of the congress of monarchs, will be oval shaped, 270 feet long by 84 feet wide. One tier of seats is built around this ring, constructed of pine wood. The roof over the seats is of the same material, and will be covered with cement and gravel. A canopy of canvass will be raised over the arena to be used only in wet weather. On fair days the canopy will be lowered, and there will be no other covering. The space beneath the seats will be fitted up and arranged for a mammoth acquarium, aviary, museum, and menagerie. The floor will be of cement, and Mr. Coup says that no more wood will be used in the structure than is actually necessary, not as much lumber in reality as is used in large buildings. The plan of the building, he says, has been altered three times to suit the views of the Superintendent of Buildings, and, at his suggestion, the seats will be cased underneath with tin or sheet-iron to prevent the wood from igniting by the gas used in lighting the space under them. Eight lines of gas-pipes will run around the interior of the building, and from these chandeliers will depend over the seats, and globed gas-jets will branch out elsewhere. As the Hippodrome is only to be kept open in the Summer, no heating apparatus will be used, and the only fire in it will be that from the gas-lights. There will be two grand entrances, one on the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, and the other in the centre of the block on Madison avenue. The entrances are fifteen feet wide, and would admit two fire-engines abreast. In addition to these places of ingress and egress, there are three doors for exit on Fourth avenue, three on Madison avenue, eight on Twenty-seventh street, and six on Twenty-sixth street, making twenty doors for exit alone, the majority of them being ten to fifteen feet wide, as estimated by Mr. Coup, who is also of the opinion that the house, by these exits and the main entrances, could be emptied of the largest audience it can hold in five minutes. As a precaution against fire six hydrants with hose attached will be placed at intervals across the length of the building, and one will also be placed at each corner of it in the space under the seats. On the recommendation of the Building Department a fire apparatus, denominated a "spurting hose," will be attached to each of the forty pillars around the ring, and forty-five extinguishers will also be distributed around the buildings. It was thought by a gentleman who inspected the place, and his opinion was regarded as a very sensible one by Mr. Coup, that the building was so long and wide that it would burn at one side and people could rush to the other and get out with very little confusion. A panic where there were so many ready means of escape, seemed to Mr. Coup to be a ridiculous idea. A number of property-owners in the neighborhood were not at all alarmed, and the opposition, he said, seemed to come from only one quarter. No application, he said, had been made to insurance companies, and yet several had offered to take risks, and Mr. Kingsley, of the Underwriters, had expressed the opinion that the building would be safe if the present plan was carried out. Mr. Coup said, in conclusion, that he was willing to do anything reasonable to satisfy everybody, but $35,000 had been already expended on the building alone, and $500,000 on the entire enterprise. Under these circumstances he did not care to abandon the project of a hippodrome on Fourth avenue without a struggle.

THE STAUF COURT-MARTIAL.

The court-martial which was to have convened yesterday afternoon at Nos. 7, 9, 11, and 13 West Thirteenth street, to inquire into the matter of insubordination and misconduct of Col. Andrew Stauf, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, was again adjourned by unanimous consent until Tuesday, the 18th inst., in consequence of the illness of the Judge Advocate.

FACTS FOR THE BENEVOLENT

CONDITION OF THE DESERVING POOR IN THIS CITY.

The great suffering and want felt by the poor in this City demand the hearty co-operation of all charitably-disposed citizens in their relief. The daily discoveries of the terrible deprivations to which so many are subjected ought to be sufficient reason for a greater benevolence than is displayed; and although public and private charities are doing much, yet a great proportion of unfortunates need a helping hand. It is sometimes a very difficult matter to discriminate between the really needy and those who seek charity professionally, and because they are too indolent to help themselves. Still, by a little painstaking, the correct avenues to a just beneficence can be found, and much good done to the many who just now depend almost for life itself upon the efforts of those who are able to give assistance. The Young Men's Christian Association is interesting itself largely in giving support to the worthy poor. A TIMES reporter called at the office of the Secretary of the association, on Twenty-third street, corner of Fourth avenue, yesterday morning, and from that gentleman learned of the largely-increased demands made upon the society, over those of previous Winters. At the soup-house of the association, No. 134 Bowery, over 700 meals per diem are served, the greater proportion of applicants being young men who are out of work, but respectable withal. Lodgings are also given to a large number each night. The applications for work at the office of the Secretary are very numerous, and signs of distress are manifested by all petitioners. Many cases are discovered of those who are too proud to beg, but the help given is received with a good grace. Benevolent persons can send money and other donations to the association with entire confidence that the same will be carefully and properly bestowed. The office of the association is so conveniently located as to be accessible to the wealthier class of citizens, and if contributions are tendered in money for the carrying on of the soup-house already mentioned, many a starving creature will get relief. The meals furnished are wholesome and nourishing. Clothing and wearing apparel for young men are also desired. A good work is being done by the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth street. Mrs. Wilcox, the matron in charge, informed the writer that a surprisingly large number of destitute persons, who bore unmistakable signs of respectability, applied for help daily and obtained relief. The names of all applicants for aid are recorded, and a prompt investigation of their needs made by the regular visitors attached to the institution, and help given. Food, clothing, fuel, and medicine are furnished as needed. The society is supported by contributions and the aid given by the benevolent. The busy scenes at the institution daily are indications of the great need for the help that is sought after by the suffering. Mrs. Wilcox stated that donations were coming in quite freely, but that too much could not be done in this way. The society comprises among its workers a large number of ladies who give their time and money in the cause. Among the many cases illustrative of the extremity to which the poor are driven is that of a very respectable man, a widower, with six young children, who is out of work and dependent upon charitable offerings. He had just made application to have the society take his youngest child under its care, with a view to its bringing up and final disposition to some person willing to adopt it. The poor man was grieved to the deepest degree at the idea of giving up his little one, but felt the step to be imperative. It must be a sore extremity, indeed, that will force a man to commit his offspring to the care of strangers. Another case of suffering mentioned was that of a Mrs. Tully, No. 285 Avenue C, who is in great want and without means to support six young children. The society fortunately learned of her suffering, and have alleviated her misfortunes in some degree. A Mrs. Connell, No. 423 East Nineteenth street, was found living in an attic without fire, food, or sufficient clothing, surrounded by a family of crying children, benumbed by the snow which was blowing in the broken windows. Her husband is intemperate and abuses and neglects her. Many other similar cases might be noted, which have come under the observation of the society. Here is a chance for those who wish to give aid, to have their donations well applied. Upon inquiry at St. Stephen's Home, No. 145 East Twenty-eighth street many cases of real need were discovered. The Sisters of Charity, who have charge of the Home, keep a record of persons who require help, and carefully administer to their comfort. The families of mechanics now out of employment receive aid, and money, fuel, food, and clothing are daily given where the most need is felt. The sister in charge cited many cases within her knowledge of extreme suffering and sickness. At the Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital No. 233 East Thirty-fourth street, there was assembled a large number of sufferers, who not only require the surgical and medical aid given them at the hospital, but also other necessities of life. Donations made to those in charge will in all cases be judiciously bestowed. The same story was told at the dispensary, of the usual need felt by the lower classes this Winter. At St. Luke's Hospital, corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fourth street, the increase in charity patients is well nigh doubled. Of the 140 patients 100 are free, and many have been brought there sick from lack of food and warmth. The applications for meals have been unusually large, and the solicitors have comprised respectable persons forced to beg or starve. So in every place visited it appeared that more help was required. The cases of undiscovered distress must be very numerous.

On the west side of the City the amount of destitution and suffering among the laboring and mechanical classes has been unprecedented since 1857, but the different benevolent societies are hard at work relieving the suffering, and many poor families have been saved from perishing. Two conferences were formed by the congregation of St. Peter's Church in Barclay street, and large sums of money contributed to the relief fund, and distributed to the needy between the Battery and Canal street. Rev. Father O'Farrel, the master of the confraternity, says a more deplorable state of things has not existed among his parishioners for twenty years. There were over 100 destitute families on the relief list, and there was very little prospect of the heads of them finding employment. These men in the majority are skilled mechanics, who have never been before obliged to accept alms. The members of the conferences visit the distressed without being asked, and they report some very deplorable cases. Food, clothing, and coal is furnished to every one needing it. The Twenty-seventh Precinct, which is within a half a block of the church, is crowded nightly by destitute persons. Capt. Lowery says the class of applicants are quite different from those who have been heretofore in the habit of looking for lodging; they are tolerably well clothed, and evidently strangers in the City who have come from the provinces seeking employment. Every night the lodging-rooms are filled with men and women, the latter accompanied with children. Many of these people expect food in the mornings before they leave the station, but as no allowance is made for this, it cannot be given unless at the expense of the Captain and his men, and they contribute pretty largely. The relief office of the St. Paul's Church Society is in Fulton street, and there every day relief is given to the poor by ticket. Rev. Algernon Crapsey says that up to the present there has been no increase of destitution among the poor of the parish; that there is about the usual number of families on the books—in all about fifty—but some days there was an increase in the number of applicants. The committee in connection with St. John's Guild has been doing great good in the Fifth and Eighth Wards. The office of the guild is at St. John's Church, in Varick street, where provisions and clothing are served out under the direction of Rev. A. Wiswall. Up to the present 1,000 families have been visited and relieved. The committee, unsolicited, calls at the tenement-houses and leaves a card stating that any person in need will be supplied with food and clothing on application. In their visits the members of the committee have found the families of clerks, book-keepers, and others in an extremely destitute state, with most of their furniture disposed of to obtain the necessaries of life. Mr. Wiswall, who has been one of the curates of the parish for sixteen years, states he has never known the district to be in such a state of destitution. The Society of St. Vincent De Paul have conferences at work in this district as well; and notwithstanding that the committee of St. John's Guild give to all creeds the conferences find their relief-list swelling every day. The dormitory for young men in distress is situated in Spring street, and is supported by the Young Men's Christian Association. Applications for lodging and food were never so numerous, and the dormitory is filled every night before 6 o'clock by clerks and salesmen who are out of employment. Every morning they are supplied with food at the central office in the Bowery. The scarcity of employment and reduction of wages have caused the Protectory for Girls to be almost completely filled up within the past few weeks. The institution is in Seventh avenue, near Thirteenth street, and it is impossible to accommodate all the young women who apply for food and lodging. The Colored Mission in Thirtieth street for the past few weeks has been rendering assistance to a large number of colored families, who are in a very destitute condition, and the number increases daily. The Twenty-ninth Precinct Station, which is within a few doors of the mission-house, is crowded nightly by the poor. Capt. McCullough says some very distressing cases have been brought under his notice, and in many instances he has drawn on his own resources to relieve poor colored men, who, before this, were able to support themselves and families. The men's lodging-room only accommodates sixty, yet the applicants are even thankful to be permitted to get in, if there is not room enough for them to lie on the floor, and last night the sight presented at the station was one that is seldom to be seen in other parts of the City. The Midnight Mission has also been engaged for the past few weeks in performing praiseworthy services. Several poor families have been supplied with food, and poor respectable women have been housed nightly within its walls, although the Matron states it is quite out of the way, and a practice the Directors do not wish to pursue. The Dormitory for Women was opened in July last, and is conducted by the Fraternals, and has given temporary shelter to hundreds of poor but deserving women, most of whom would have been obliged to walk the streets or sleep in station-houses. Of late the institution has been besieged at night by applicants. These are sewing girls, umbrella and parasol makers, who have been out of work for months and now reduced to utter destitution. Among the congregation of St. Chrysostom's Church, in Thirty-ninth street and Seventh avenue, great destitution exists, and hundreds of poor persons crowd daily at the church looking for help, and are supplied with tickets for food by Rev. Mr. Sill. Mr. Gomez, President of the French section of St. Vincent de Paul, reports that never before did such a state of things exist among the poor French residents. The men cannot find employment, and their families are starving, for they will rather suffer than beg alms. In every case where any family is found in want they are supplied with provisions, and the ladies of the society supply clothes. There was an increase of forty families in the relief list within the past few days. Rev. J. Larkin, Pastor of the Church of the Holy Innocents, in Thirty-seventh street, says that everything possible is being done to relieve the poor, and money is raised for this purpose in the church and by lectures. There is great suffering in the district, so much, in fact, that he could not form a correct idea of the number of families who applied for food. The Ladies' Union Aid, in Forty-second street, has a slight increase in the number of applicants for relief during the past few weeks. The house is supported by the M. E. churches in the City, and last year its expenditures amounted to $10,355 53. In Fifty-third street an industrial school was opened a few days since to relieve the poor and the distressed by the M. E. Church, and is managed by Mrs. Colgan. Some of the most pitiable cases of starvation have been brought under the notice of this institution, and their wants attended to promptly. A similar institution was also opened by the congregation of Rev. Dr. Hastings' Church, and much good has been done, and hundreds of destitute families relieved. At the Roosevelt Hospital, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, on Ninth avenue, a number of patients have been lately admitted, having been found by the committee of St. Vincent De Paul's Society prostrated for want of proper food. Almost daily destitute persons apply for relief at the office. The last cases admitted were a man and his wife named Burk, who were found in a shanty in Forty-sixth street in a starving state. A carriage was procured, and the unfortunate couple and their three children were taken to the hospital, where they are in a fair way of recovery. Rev. Mr. Young, of St. Paul's Church, in Fifty-ninth street, says there are 450 families on the relief list, and daily there are crowds waiting for tickets to obtain provisions and coal. In one instance a woman and her four children were found in a wooden shanty almost naked and in a dying state. They were immediately attended to by the committee. Next Sunday a special appeal will be made by the pastor of the church in behalf of the suffering and destitute poor in the district. In Forty-ninth street a relief office has been opened by Mr. Ellinger, who serves out coal to the destitute every day on the presentation of relief tickets issued by the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

ARRIVAL OF REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY.

Among the passengers which arrived by the Oceanic, from Liverpool yesterday, was Rev. Chas. Kingsley, one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to her Majesty Queen Victoria, and Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. Rev. Mr. Kingsley is son of the late Rev. C. Kingsley, Rector of Chelsea, and is descended from the Kingsleys of Kingsleys, in the Forest of Delamere, an ancient family of Cheshire, who suffered much during the civil wars for their adherence to the cause of the Parliament. Rev. Charles Kingsley was born at Holne Vicarage, Dartmoor, Devon, June 12, 1819, and at the age of fourteen became a pupil of Rev. D. Coleridge, and afterward entered King's College, London. He subsequently removed to Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he gained a scholarship and several prizes, taking a first class in classics and a second class in mathematics. After devoting some time to the study of law, he ultimately entered the church, and became Curate of Eversley, Hampshire. He is well known in the world of letters as the author of *Alton Locke, Hypatia, Westward Ho!* and other works, which have obtained for the writer a world-wide celebrity.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. W. B. Tibbits, of Troy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Senator C. H. Adams, of Cohoes, N. Y., is at the Coleman House.

Judge J. J. Monell, of Fishkill, N. Y., is at the Union Square Hotel.

Gen. J. T. Wilder, of Tennessee, and Gen. A. H. Bowen, of Nebraska, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Gov. James E. English, of Connecticut, and Capt. Garrick Mallory, of the Signal Service, United States Army, are at the Gilsey House.

Rev. Canon Kingsley, who arrived from England in the steam-ship Oceanic yesterday, is staying at the residence of Mr. F. G. Shaw, at West New-Brighton, Staten Island.

Ex-Solicitor General B. H. Bristow, Gen. R. F. Stockton, of New-Jersey, and Rev. J. Caird, of Troy, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. G. Hilton Scribner, late Secretary of State, New-York; Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Gov. Dix's Staff, and J. G. Beals, of the Boston *Post*, are at the Windsor Hotel.

CITY HALL NOTES.

In pursuance of orders issued by Mr. E. B. Shaffer, the Superintendent of Incumbrances, the obstructions on the sidewalks of Chatham street and the Bowery are to be removed to-day.... Police Commissioner Duryee held a long interview with Mayor Havemeyer yesterday.... The committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the interment of Nathaniel French are to visit Potter's Field this morning.... A number of laborers were employed yesterday for the first time in cleaning the City Hall Park.... Although the Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth Avenue Railroad Companies have taken out licenses to run their cars, no efforts have been taken to compel the other companies to comply with the ordinance on the subject.... The official term of one of the Park Commissioners appointed by the Mayor will expire in a few months.

RESULT OF THE LATE COLLISION ON THE SOUND.

The steamer Newport, of the Providence line, has been put into dock to repair damages caused by the collision with the Doris. Her stem, from the promenade-deck to two or three feet below the water-mark, with three feet of the clamp-streak, was partially carried away, and the apron is entirely gone. The latter was fifteen feet in length. Fifteen feet of the joining-work above deck, together with the main iron stay-brace, were also carried away. The main iron stay-brace was two inches in diameter, and led from the mast to the stem, and was broken off like a pipe-stem. About 4,000 feet of planking were also carried away.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

A few days ago, Morris Silverman, fancy-goods dealer, at No. 668 Third avenue, was charged before Commissioner Osborne with having attempted to pass a $50 counterfeit bill on Ignaquiz Stiner. After proving that he got the bill from a woman named Mary Cronin to get it changed into small bills, and that he had no idea that the bill was bad at the time, he was honorably discharged. The woman Cronin was then arrested, and on being questioned as to the manner in which she came by the note, stated that she got it from Johanna Crimmins. The latter was also arrested, and failing to give a satisfactory explanation, she was yesterday held, with the woman Cronin, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DUTY ON OILS.

The suit of the Government against F. Cousinery & Co., oil merchants, brought to decide whether a quantity of oil imported by the firm was olive-oil or salad oil, on which the duty is seventy-five cents per gallon in excess of the former, was yesterday decided in the United States District Court in favor of the defendant, the jury agreeing that the importation was olive-oil and liable to only twenty-five cents per gallon duty.

CONTESTED WILLS.

The evidence given in the Rollwagon will case yesterday in the Surrogate's Court tended to show that the deceased was incapable of acting, physically or mentally, for the two years previous to his death, and that while lying sick in his room the widow always attended to him, transacted all his business, and always insisted on remaining in the room when any of his friends or relatives called to see him. Case still on.... The evidence given yesterday in the Harden will case aimed to establish the identity of Robert Walker and his connection with the woman who claims to be the widow of the late Mr. Harden.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following receipts of the Treasury yesterday: From taxes of 1872 and interest, $90,264 39; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $20,453 09; collection of assessments and interest, $4,456 44; market rents and fees, $1,614 59; water rents, $770 05; licenses, Mayor's Office, $57 50; fees, &c., Supreme Court, $1,718 25; fees and fines, District Courts, [illegible]; total, [illegible]

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Arminius Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Fellows gave a masquerade at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex street, last night.

A grand magical entertainment was given by Prof. Bentonia, in the amphitheatre of Bellevue Hospital, last evening, for the benefit and amusement of the inmates.

Ellen Washburne, of No. 169 Thompson street, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing a diamond ring, value $259, from Gilbert Orcott, of No. 47 Gold street.

John Chateliane, of No. 122 Fulton street, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for having in his possession 400 cigars, part of 18,000 cigars stolen from the premises No. 194 Water street on the night of Dec. 16 last.

The Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company held a meeting yesterday afternoon, to consider the conduct of certain suits now being prosecuted, and for the transaction of other private business.

The new iron steam-ship Colon, of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, is now at her berth, Pier No. 42 North River. The commercial and traveling public are invited to inspect her, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Thursday and Friday; also, Saturday up to 12 M.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Book Publishers' Board of Trade was held yesterday at the Grand Central Hotel. The subjects of a revision of rates, the difficulties between publishers, and other matters relating to the book trade were discussed.

A peremptory sale of a large collection of water-color drawings and oil-paintings, comprising the stock of a dealer retiring from business, will be sold to-day and to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 12 o'clock, at Schenck's Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty street.

A sermon will be preached in the chapel of the Holy Trinity, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, Third avenue, next Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, by Rev. D. M. McCaffrey. Subject—"Popery the Uncompromising Enemy of Popular Education."

The regular meeting of the Board of Fire Insurance Brokers was held yesterday. The following named persons were elected members: George D. Bascomb, James A. Baird, William Truslow, Lawrence Phillips, Henry B. Beecher, Seelye Benedict, James C. Woodruff.

A second general meeting of the creditors of Howes & Macy will be held on the 20th inst., before Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 322 Broadway, Room No. 6, for the purpose of determining whether any and what part of the net proceeds of the estate shall be divided among the creditors.

Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 113 fires during the month ending Jan. 31, 1874, involving a loss of $187,240, on which there was an insurance of $1,560,550. Loss in buildings, $62,550; insurance, $1,010,000; loss on stock, $124,690; insurance, $550,550. The amount of uninsured loss was $3,575 of which $1,860 was on stock.

The White Star steam-ship Oceanic, which left Liverpool on Jan. 29 and Queenstown on Jan. 30, reached this port yesterday, with dates later by two days than those already at hand. We are once more indebted to the management of the line and to the officers of the Oceanic for valued supplies of European newspapers.

In a suit for foreclosure of mortgage heard before Judge Van Brunt, yesterday, it was decided that the Controller having refused to pay either the mortgage of $101,000 or the $160,000 award on property taken for the Broadway widening, the City was liable for the interest on the mortgage from the date of the award, July, 1872.

Charles Stahl and Charles Walton, who were arrested a few days ago on the double charge of smuggling 500 cigars and trying to sell them unstamped, were yesterday tried before Commissioner Shields. Both were proved innocent of the smuggling charge, and Walton was held to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of selling unstamped cigars.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday admitted the following bonds and securities to the free list: Lake Shore and Michigan Southern second mortgage bonds, S. F. 7s of 1832; New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad first mortgage bonds; securities of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, and of the International, Houston and Great Northern Railroad Companies.

George Williams was committed in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with snatching a silver watch from Joseph Quatrell while he was passing through Wooster street Tuesday evening. Andrew Giannour was committed in default of similar bail, charged with receiving the above watch and advancing $3 on it, knowing that it was stolen. They were both arrested by Officer Quigley.

Robert E. Launitz, son of the late sculptor, and his successor in business, died yesterday at the German Hospital, from the injuries he received from the collision in the Harlem Railroad tunnel at Ninety-second street, on 21st January last. Mr. Launitz was but twenty-five years of age, and was completing a fine monument to Gen. Robert Anderson, to be erected at the grounds of West Point, at the time of his accident.

On Tuesday evening a pleasant boating demonstration came off at the rooms of the Atalanta Boat Club, Thirteenth street and Sixth avenue, when a committee of the Nassau Boat Club presented an elegant set of silk colors to the former club, as the prize rowed for in their match race in four-oared shells, on the Harlem River, in October last. Mr. Jason H. Miller presented the colors, which were received for the Atalantas by Mr. Charles A. Peverelly.

BROOKLYN.

An interesting religious revival is in progress at Rev. Dr. Cuyler's church on Lafayette avenue.

The church fair just closed at St. Ann's, on the Heights, which had been in progress for one week, realized $4,000.

The Board of Audit, it is said, is about to set a number of experts to examine the books of the old Water Board.

The exercises of the reception of the intermediate department in Grammar School No. 15, held yesterday morning were of a most interesting character.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club will have their rooms in the fourth story of the new insurance building, corner of Court and Montague streets, after the 1st of May.

The thirty-second anniversary of Crusaders' Lodge, No. 61, I. O. of O. F., will take place this evening at the Masonic Temple, corner of Grand and Seventh streets, Eastern District.

Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., LL. D., of the New-York Union Seminary, will deliver a lecture at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association this evening on "Christianity Proved by its Own History."

Henry Armstrong and N. Davis were arrested yesterday by United States Marshal Harlow, on a bench warrant issued by Judge Benedict. They were charged with stealing 130 pounds of quicksilver from the Navy Yard, and held in $1,000 bail to appear for trial.

NEW-JERSEY.

Five thousand barrels of oil were received at Claremont yesterday.

The Town Collector of Union Hill has received $1,000 in taxes since Jan. 20.

Col. J. Madison Drake has resigned the command of the Third Regiment N. G. S. N. J.

The public schools of Hoboken required $15,141 30 for their support during the past three months.

The Directors of the West Jersey Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on their capital stock.

The Eclectic practitioners of New-Jersey held a convention at Newark, Monday night, and resolved to petition the Legislature to grant them a charter.

The first quarterly meeting of the New-Jersey State Association of Spiritualists and Friends of Progress will be held at Vineland on Saturday and Sunday, the 21st and 22d inst.

Yesterday afternoon a young man named Isaac Lewis, while engaged in shoveling snow from a shed in Beacon avenue, Jersey City, lost his balance and fell to the ground, sustaining very severe injuries.

Adrian Van Riper, employed in Van Keuren's saw mill, Jersey City, had the thumb literally torn from his left hand, yesterday, by being caught in the machinery. Fears are entertained by his physician that lockjaw may set in.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen, after nearly two months' consideration of the subject, have decided that there is no necessity to appropriate $40,000 for the purpose of giving work on the street repairs to unemployed laboring men.

In Jefferson street, Orange, yesterday, a sleigh containing a lady named McNulty was run into by a wagon belonging to a contractor named Reilly. The lady was thrown violently to the pavement and sustained very serious injury. The driver of the wagon was locked up in the station-house.

Francis McCluskey, John Dunning, and James Gallaghan were arrested in Newark yesterday on a charge of highway robbery. They attacked a man named Bernard Gorman, and, after knocking him down, robbed him of a quantity of valuable papers and some money. The prisoners are held for examination.

The net earnings of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey for the year 1873 were $4,885,761. After paying a dividend of eight per cent., interest and taxes, and rent of the leased Lehigh and Susquehanna Road, there remains a surplus of $977,323. Of this, $305,813 was devoted to reducing the valuation of equipment, leaving a profit of $671,510.

An unoccupied house, belonging to the Central Railroad Company, and located near the track at the foot of Chestnut avenue, Greenville, was set on fire yesterday by sparks from a passing locomotive, and utterly destroyed. The loss amounts to about $400. A few hours later, a blacksmith shop on Rose avenue, Greenville, and owned by C. Myer, was damaged by fire to the extent of about $500. The fire originated from sparks from the furnace.

James L. Paulding, the founder and manager of the extensive works of the New-York Plow Company, at Newark, died on Monday night at his residence in Park place, Newark. His death was the result of a wound he sustained last June by some hot shot falling on his head, one of which penetrated the scalp and caused a wound on the membrane, which never healed. During the war he was extensively engaged in the manufacture of shell for the Government, and lately he refused a flattering offer from the Russian Government to serve as instructor in that manufacture.

The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad object to the proposed lease of the road to the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad Company. The lease was to be effected at once and continued for nine months, and the bondholders oppose it because that period embraces the most profitable portion of the year, the Summer months, and then in the Fall the road will be returned, and the bondholders will have received no compensation, and derived no benefit from the lease. They also object because the lessees are not required to give any security that the laborers shall be paid, and the road and rolling stock kept in repair.

Last evening Officer Debrow, connected with the Fourth Precinct Jersey City Police force, descended into the cellar of Library Hall, in which the station-house is located, for the purpose of turning on the gas. He discovered that the gas was leaking, and proceeded to ascertain where the leak was. He struck a match and applied it to the gas-pipe, when the gas exploded with tremendous force. A section of the wall was torn away, and he was hurled across the cellar. He was much bruised, and his face and eyes were badly injured by the flying particles. The noise of the explosion summoned the Sergeant in charge at the station-house to his relief, and he was taken to a neighboring drug store, where his wounds were dressed. His injuries, though painful, are not by any means fatal, and the damage to the wall can be easily repaired.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship State of Georgia for Glasgow.—Thomas Crowenshield, John Henry Fay, Miss Clara Cooper, E. M. A. Vander Burght, Mrs. Wm. T. Small and three children, E. Edwards, James Moorehead, Esq., Miss Moorehead.

In steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool.—Mr. Bulkley, A. Stettaur, Maurice Shehan, John R. Walker, Richard Cowan, Mrs. M. A. Connelly, H. W. Borntrayer, Miss Ellen Hodnett, Edwin A. Curley, G. H. Mitchell and wife, C. P. Dotter, Mr. Coristine, W. H. Holt, John Gaunt, Mr. Fletcher, Robert B. Lafferty, Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop and maid, John N. Lauth, Russel Smith, A. F. Lilly, Mr. Newburger, H. C. Adams, Jr.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Oceanic, from Liverpool.—Rev. Canon Kingsley, Miss Kingsley, Col. Harrison L. Ogertine, Mrs. Haynes and infant, C. G. Wilson and lady, Mr. Poncelet, Mr. Newlands, Mr. and Miss Julius Loewenthal, Thomas Jenkins, Mr. Grubshed, E. L. Bellhouse, Samuel Dunks, Gen. J. T. Wilder, T. R. Henderson, Wm. Melville, R. Muller, R. Stewart.

In steam-ship Pommerania, from Hamburg and Havre.—E. Willink, E. Mosmann, Henrietta Wolf, Julia Sauberg, Nickelson Fraul, Robert Fellner, Gustav Amsinck, B. Erzgrabin, Cathe Freemann, Ida Loser, J. M. Maconnell, Adolph Wahlstab, J. P. Hand, F. Hand, Miguel Suarez, M. A. Burneo, and others in second cabin.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:58 | Sun sets.... 5:31 | Moon rises..3:51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:54 | Gov. Island..4:43 | Hell Gate...6:05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; City of Galveston, Rowland, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; America, (Ger.,) Bussins, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Vindicator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Industry, (Br.,) Reed, Antwerp for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Guillia, (Ital.,) Domenica, Palermo for orders, J. C. Seager; Achilles, (Ger.,) Rhetz, Amsterdam, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; River Ganges, (Br.,) Purcell, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mary B. Bird, Packard, Mauritius and Calcutta, H. Koop & Co.; Il Leone, (Ital.,) Ciconardi, Gibraltar and Leghorn, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Gloria, (Norw.,) Ericksen, Constantinople, Fabbri & Chauncey; Cascatelle, Simmons, Matanzas and Cardenas, Waydell & Co.

Schr. A. J. Williams, Morrell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Favorite, (Br.,) Jenkins, Cornwallis, N. S., C. W. Bertaux & Co.; Bucco, (Br.,) Davis, St. Jago de Cuba, E. Sanchez y Dolz; Enchantress, Phillips, Savannah.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Pommerania, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Jan. 28, via Havre 31, with mdse. and eighty-five passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Feb. 1, at 5:30 A. M., lat. 49.41, lon. 6.51, passed a Hamburg steamer bound E. Same date, at 11 A. M., lat. 49.41 lon. 8.48, passed ship Helene, (Ger.,) from New-York for Bremen. Feb. 4, at 11 P. M., lat. 49.34, lon. 28.33, passed a Cunard steamer bound E. Feb. 8, lat. 43.09, lon. 57.30, passed steamer Westphalia, hence for Hamburg. Same date, at 12 M., lat. 42.21, lon. 60.32, passed a Guion steamer bound E. Feb. 10, at 11 P. M., lat. 40.32, lon. 72, passed a German steamer bound E. Same date, lat. 40.33, lon. 72.15, passed steamer Goethe, hence for Hamburg.

Ship Helen Morris, (of Boston,) Chase, Liverpool Dec. 13, via Savannah, 10 ds., in ballast to Baker & Foster.

Bark Live Oak, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Moore, Falmouth 52 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Lindesnaes, (Norw.,) Jonasen, Hamburg 65 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Wallace McCormack, Bordeaux, via Savannah, 56 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co.

Brig Loch Lomond, Gilchrist, Cardenas 14 ds., with melado to Gossler & Co. No date, &c., passed brig Antelope, bound N. Sld. from Cardenas, Dec. 28, brig P. M. Tinker, for Matanzas, to load for a port N. of Hatteras.

Brig Adonis, (Norw.,) Olsen, Santos, via Hampton Roads, 82 ds., with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Crossed the equator Dec. 26, in lon. 27.

Schr. Hattie Weston, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Parsons, Mayaguez, P. R., 16 ds., with coffee to Ryder, Peabody & Co.

Schr. N. Noyes, Holmes, Welsh Pool, N. F., 37 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Millstone Point.

Schr. Mary Miller, Rich, Providence.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Catawamteak, Babb, Rockland, with lime to J. B. Brown.

Schr. Winged Racer, Howes, Boston, for Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships America, for Bremen; Calabria, for Liverpool; Italia, for Glasgow; City of Galveston, for New-Orleans via Key West; ships Twilight, for San Francisco; Plymouth Rock, for London; barks River Ganges, for Liverpool; Ansgar, for London; Jeanie, for Cardenas; Geo. Dezaldo; brigs Walter Smith, for Montevideo; Elize Allen, for Barbados; Faustina, for Havana; Parana, for Cardenas; Wm. H. Mallory, for Galveston.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—Arr. steamers Saragossa, from Savannah; McClellan, from Providence; Hackensack, from Newbern; Martha Stevens, from New-York; Johns River, from Philadelphia; bark Victor, heretofore reported ashore at Smith's Point; Ophelia M. Hume, from Montevideo; brigs Dudley, Paysander, and Chesapeake, from Demerara; Gladiateur, from New-York; schrs. Peerless, from Mayaguez; Katie G. Robinson, from Jersey City.

Below, barks Ocean Gem, from Liverpool, and Ellen Stevens, from Cardenas.

Cld. steamers North Point and Wm. Woodward, for New-York, and Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; bark Hertzog, for Rotterdam; brigs Edith Hall, for St. Pierre, Martinique; Electra, for Berbice, and schrs. Ann L. Lockwood and Bill Stowe, for Boston.

Sld. schr. Jennie M. Murphy, for Barbadoes.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 11.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; brig Two Marys, from St. Martins.

Below, ships Western Chief, from Singapore; Matchless, from Iloilo.

Also, Arr. bark Zephyrine, from Demarara; schr. Evergreen, from St. Martins.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 11.—Arr. steamer Moro Castle, from Havana, for New-York, had heavy gales, put in for fuel; steamer Falconer, from Baltimore; schr. G. W. Andrews, from Belfast.

Sld. bark Mary Lawton, for Liverpool; brig Lola, for Barcelona; brig Mayaguesana, for Barcelona.

Cld. ship Richard III., for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 11.—The United States steamer Powhatan passed out this evening from Norfolk for the Delaware Breakwater to convoy the monitor Canonicus to Key West.

The steamer Western Metropolis passed out for New-York.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 11.—Sld. schrs. Chas. A. Colcomb, for Providence; Fanny and Emma Warrington, for New-York. In harbor—The small schr. Matanzas, for New-York, with molasses.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—Arr. steamer City of Houston, from New-York, and bark Augustine, from Genoa.

Arr. at the Passes steamer Carondelet, from New-York.

Sld. ships Guardian and Reunion.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 11.—Arr. steamer City of Austin, from New-York.

Cld. ship Coronet, for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 11.—Arr. steamer San Jacinto, from New-York; United States vessels Ajax and Ossipee at Tybee for coal, and ship Lady Dufferin, from Havre.

Cld. bark Irene, for Carnaervon; schrs. Helen Rommell, for Mosquito Inlet; George W. Zell, for Portland, and Kenduskeag, for New-London.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Sld. for ports in the United States: Enoch Train, Lizzie Waters, Tasmanian, Carrier Dove, Gilda, Ernst and Benno, Maria Madre, Canada Bell, and Oberon.

Arr. day before yesterday from ports in the United States: Scotia, Annie Torrey, Naragansett, and P. Bredsdorff.

Arr. yesterday from ports in the United States, Cycla, Danube, Nebor, Falkin, and J. W. Oliver.

Arr. to-day from ports in the United States, Deodorous, and City of Sparta.

Also arr. from the United States, Resolute. [illegible]

Twenty-third Annual Report
OF THE
MANHATTAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF NEW-YORK,
NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY,
JAN. 1, 1874.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1873.

For Premiums, extra Premiums, &c......	$1,596,317 77
For Interest...............................	531,752 78
For Interest, &c., accrued..............	265,101 51
	$2,393,172 06

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for Claims by Death on Policies and Payment of Annuities.....	$679,187 16	
Paid for Dividends, Return Premiums, Purchased Policies, and Interest on Dividend...	494,072 19	
Total Amount returned to Policy-holders........	$1,173,259 35	
Paid for Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, and Commissions............	313,677 93	$1,486,937 28

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank, Trust Co., and on hand..........	$356,580 33	
Bonds and Mortgages, and interest accrued on same.........	4,355,426 08	
Loans on Policies in force.	2,299,623 00	
United States and New-York State Stocks.......	726,555 58	
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums deferred, and Premiums and interest in course of collection and transmission	570,733	
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds, (market value of the Securities, $844,257).........	629,950 00	
Interest due to date, and all other property......	70,593 83	
Gross Assets..............................		$9,009,462 33
Reserve required for all policies in force, Carlisle 4 per cent..........	$6,880,151 84	
Claims by death not yet due..........	264,970 00	
Dividends unpaid and all other liability..........	197,763 54	
		7,342,835 38

Undivided Surplus - - $1,665,626 95

The Manhattan invites a comparison with other Companies as to the following particulars:
1. The large Proportion of its Assets to Liabilities.
2. The small Ratio of Expenses to Income.
3. Care in the Selection of Risks.
4. Prudence and Skill of Administration.
5. Justice and Liberality in the Payment of Losses and Dividends.
6. The even and uninterrupted success of its operations for a quarter of a century.

PRESIDENT, HENRY STOKES. VICE PRESIDENT, C. Y. WEMPLE.
SECRETARY, J. L. HALSEY. ACTUARY, S. N. STEBBINS.

REMOVAL.
BREWSTER & CO.
OF BROOME ST.,
have removed the MANUFACTURING branch of their business to their NEW FACTORY,
BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.,
the largest and most complete establishment of its kind in the country, their DOWN-TOWN warerooms remaining as before at
5th Av. and 14th St.
With largely increased facilities to insure thoroughness and promptness, and with a determination to maintain the reputation of their productions as
THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY,
They invite a continuation of the public favor which has given them a constantly increasing business during their seventeen years' occupancy of the old Broome street establishment.
Connected with their works they have a thoroughly organized
REPAIRING DEPARTMENT,
under the personal care of a member of the firm.
NOTICE.
☞ In order to preserve our identity with the old locality, and the reputation there made, we shall continue to sign as at foot, that we may not be confounded with a joint stock company, trading in carriages, under a name very similar to our own.
BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME ST.

FINE DIAMONDS
At Low Prices.
ONE PAIR SOLITAIRE EAR-RINGS,
Weighing over 9 carats, $2,500 Currency.
ONE PAIR SOLITAIRE EAR-RINGS,
Weighing over 10½ carats, $3,300 Currency.
ONE PAIR SOLITAIRE EAR-RINGS,
Weighing over 11 carats, $3,500 Currency.
ALSO, AN ELEGANT
DIAMOND NECKLACE,
Price, $12,000 Currency.
HOWARD & CO.,
Diamond Merchants,
NO. 222 FIFTH AVENUE.

VALENTINES.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT.
A. J. FISHER,
No. 98 Nassau st.
FINEST STOCK
VALENTINES.

VALENTINES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT on sale AT ABOUT HALF the usual price.
Ladies making selections can have them directed and mailed from our counter.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. [illegible]

AMERICAN FISH CULTURE.

CLOSING SESSION OF THE FISH CULTURISTS' ASSOCIATION.

A SUMMARY OF THE TOPICS DISCUSSED YESTERDAY—THE CULTIVATION OF TROUT AND SALMON—FROG CULTURE.

The session of the American Fish Culturists' Association was resumed yesterday. There was some diminution in the attendance as compared with the previous day, and, although the meeting was fixed for 10 o'clock, the proceedings did not commence until about 11:30. Hon. R. B. Roosevelt presided. There was no set business before the meeting, but several members of the association furnished such information on the different branches of pisciculture as they considered might prove interesting.

Mr. Fred. Mather, of Honey Falls, N. Y., submitted some of his experiences. He did not, he said, pretend to state anything which might be deemed new by the society, inasmuch as he had been called away from the ponds so much that he had not been able to raise a great deal of fish. On that point, therefore, he did not venture to say anything; but he related some difficulties which he had experienced in the transportation of trout, succeeding in conveying some 400 out of 1,600 to the pond for which they were destined. This difficulty arose out of delay, and the impossibility of procuring ice by which to keep the water at a proper temperature. He mentioned curious circumstances in connection with the fish which he had saved, to the effect that though they had thriven in the pond they had never shown any signs of spawning, and were in fact barren. In reply to questions he stated that to his knowledge there were female fish in the pond, and that, having examined some two or three that died, he found the ova in a quite undeveloped condition. He also stated that in his opinion the germ of each year's ova was in the fish when it was hatched, and that the ova for the respective years developed when the proper time came.

Mr. Seth Green said he had seen seven different sizes of eggs in fish.

Mr. Mather answered in reply to a question, that he had never seen in his experience a trout contain 1,000 eggs, but then he had never manipulated a trout of more than three-quarters of a pound.

Mr. H. M. Thomas, of New-York, said he had counted so many as 2,480 eggs in a trout four years old, and 1,600 in a trout of three years.

Mr. George Shepard Page said he had killed a trout of six pounds in which there were 3,800 eggs.

Mr. Wilmot presumed that this matter stood in the same way with regard to trout as with respect to salmon. The greater the weight of the salmon, the larger the number of eggs procurable from it.

Mr. H. J. Reeder, Commissioner from Pennsylvania, gave an account of the progress of fish culture in that State. He said that they had put a large number of California salmon, 58,500, in the Susquehanna River, and up to the present they had, partly through private enterprise and partly in consequence of the aid which they had received from the United States Commission, placed in the Delaware River 56,000 of the true Northern salmon. They hoped also to be able to place a great deal more in the Delaware River. He was glad to be able to record the success of these experiments, and it seemed to him that salmon having been deposited in a stream where they thrive and grow as young fish, are sure, after going to sea, to return to the stream where they had thus thriven. Now the salmon in the Delaware had thriven and grown as young fish, the food was good and adapted to their growth; why should they not return? There could be only one reason. They returned, as a matter of course, only for the purpose of spawning, and they would only refuse to return by reason of the want of proper spawning grounds. These they had in abundance in the Delaware River. They had sent black bass to all the streams in the State which were suited to them. These were the bass of the South. Last year myriads of bass could be seen in the Delaware River, and the growth of this fish was wonderful. Mr. Reeder explained at some length an impression which he said he entertained to the effect that there is no structural distinction between certain bass fish which are commonly supposed to be different, any difference which really does exist being merely one of color, which came of living in different waters. He illustrated this proposition more particularly by a description of the parent bass in the Potomac, and their offspring in the Delaware. There was no structural difference, he submitted, between these fish—nothing but an alleged difference in the spine and the dorsal fin. In answer to a question, Mr. Reeder mentioned that the State of Pennsylvania had given $10,000 for the general purpose of the propagation of fish, with a special appropriation of $3,000 for the Delaware River, in case the State of New-Jersey should appropriate a similar sum. This latter appropriation, however, had fallen through, in consequence of the failure of New-Jersey to bear its part in the matter. The State of Pennsylvania had also appropriated $80,000 for the erection of fishways and such other matters in connection with pisciculture. Mr. Reeder suggested, in conclusion, that it would be wise on the part of the association to appoint members to prepare and read papers at the next annual meeting, or within a shorter period, for the purpose of giving them time to make a careful investigation of the subjects which they may bring forward.

Mr. Charles Hallock, of the *Forest and Stream*, submitted some suggestions for the better protection of fish and game. They would never, he said, be properly protected until uniform laws existed in the different States, and until it was made illegal to sell in one State fish or game which had been illegally killed in another State. His suggestion was that the association should use its influence to procure the passage of laws in the several States that should be identical in their privileges and restrictions, and similar in their object and purpose to better preserve and promote the increase of all game birds and useful food fishes. The suggestion was subsequently passed in the form of a resolution. Mr. Seth Green contributed some views as to the distinction between the bass fishes referred to by Mr. Reeder. He submitted that the difference was of the most definite kind between the black bass and the marsh bass, and that the difference was not only one of color, but of taste and smell also.

Mr. M. C. Edmunds, of Vermont, in reply to a question of the Chairman, mentioned that the greatest facilities existed for restoring salmon in Lake Champlain.

Mr. Eugene G. Blackford, wholesale fish merchant of Fulton Market, who came into the meeting as a spectator, was introduced by Mr. Baird, United States Commissioner, and furnished some information as to the value of cultivated and wild trout in the market. Wild trout, he said, did not bring nearly so much as cultivated. One hundred pounds of cultivated trout would bring at the rate of seventy-five cents a pound. The fish most in request would be those in weight from one-half to three-quarters of a pound. These were principally bought up for restaurant purposes. About the 1st March, Mr. Blackford said, Long Island trout would sell readily for $1 per pound.

Mr. Collins, Secretary of the association, read a short published paper on frog culture, which was not productive of any discussion.

Several other members of the association then recurred to the subject of the culture of trout, salmon, and bass, which occupied the attention of the meeting for some time.

The meeting then proceeded to the transaction of business, previous to adjournment. Several amendments were made in the constitution of the society, it being resolved, among other matters, that Article II., which allows committees of the various States to be honorary members of the association ex officio, be changed so as to oblige them to become active members.

On the motion of Mr. Page, it was resolved that the number of the Executive Committee be increased from three to five, and that Mr. Whitcher, of Ottawa, Canada, and Mr. Seth Green be elected members. A resolution was also adopted with the view of carrying out the suggestion of Mr. Reeder—namely, that papers should be prepared and read at the next meeting of the association, a thorough investigation of the subjects to be made by those bringing them forward.

The meeting formally adjourned until next year.

LETTER FROM SETH GREEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An evening journal in noticing my article on "Frog Culture," takes occasion to say that the Bostonians are alarmed concerning the scarcity of the lobster in their bay. Well, they have at least some tangible ground for apprehension. They will not have any lobsters in a few years, if they allow them to be taken during the spawning seasons.

The fact is that the conveniences for capturing all kinds of fish and animals keep pace with other inventions, and if some restrictions are not placed upon their excessive and indiscriminate use, future generations will never have an opportunity of actually appreciating the luxuries which their forefathers drew for their tables from our forests and waters. The waters must be stocked by some new plan which shall surpass the old, and by this method there must be produced 500 lobsters for every one that is raised in the natural way. This must, of course, be done artificially. By artificial means, the Connecticut River has been made as good a shad river as it was in its best days. The Hudson, too, is very much improved, and would by this time be as good as ever, if there was a close time of one day in each week, so that the shad could get to their spawning grounds. The old story about killing the goose that lays the golden eggs has a very forcible application to fish and lobsters; and yet I never knew a fisherman who would not kill these latter, if he could, and it would not matter how small they were. The lobster can be propagated easily, yet there are always more or less difficulties to overcome. One of the principal is to find a place suitable to build a pond, and then to build it so that the young cannot get away. The pond should be built in some place where the salt water sets in from the ocean, and should be screened in such a way that the water can flow in and out with the rise and fall of the tide. I think, also, that it should be fenced on the seaward side, and possibly all round, so as to prevent the lobster from going over the land to the ocean. In June, put in a few thousand lobsters, and I have no doubt there will be a most abundant return. Lobsters carry their spawn under their tails until they hatch, and the young are carried in that way for many days, when they drop off. Thenceforward they look out for their own food. A single lobster will hatch as many as 1,000 young. If there are many lobsters in a pond it will be necessary to feed them, but any refuse from a slaughter-house or fish-market will answer for this purpose.

SETH GREEN.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

THE NEW PARADE-GROUND.

Judge Lawrence, yesterday, rendered a decision refusing to interfere in the difference which has arisen between the Park Commissioners and the Commissioners of Assessments, &c., of the new parade-ground. In his opinion he says:

"I have not been able to discover that there is any precedent or authority for the application which is made by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in this proceeding. The Department of Public Parks have resolved to discontinue all proceedings relative to the acquisition of the title to lands for a parade-ground, claiming that they have power so to do, under the provisions of the acts of 1871 and 1867, (2, laws 1871, p. 1,370; 2, laws 1867, p. 1,752, sec. 67;) and the Commissioners now call upon the Court to advise them, in advance of any action on their part, whether the resolution of discontinuance is valid. In other words, the Court is requested to substitute itself for the professional advisers of the Commissioners, and to give a professional opinion to the Commissioners upon their rights and duties. I fail to see that any opinion which may be expressed by me upon this application will relieve the Commissioners from their obligation to perform the duties imposed upon them by the acts aforesaid, if it should hereafter appear in proceedings properly instituted for that purpose, that the action of the department is consummated in law. On the other hand, if such action is legal and proper, a decision now by me to the contrary, would not in any way bind the Department of Parks, nor preclude said department at any time hereafter from contesting the legality of the action of the Commissioners. Such a contest could be made on the formal motion to confirm the record, and an opinion rendered on this order to show cause would not control the court before which such motion might be made. The Department of Parks are not regularly before me, the order to show cause having been served upon and directed to the Corporation Counsel alone. Entertaining these views, I do not deem it proper to express any opinion upon the various questions discussed by counsel on the hearing."

FUNERAL SERVICES OF JAMES W. GERARD—RICH FLORAL TRIBUTES.

The religious services in connection with the burial of the late James W. Gerard were celebrated yesterday morning, at Calvary Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street. The church was crowded to its utmost limits, and it was noticeable that on no similar occasion in recent years was there such a representation of the Bar, as regards numbers or the eminence of its individual members. The front seats were reserved for the immediate friends of the deceased, and a large portion of the church was occupied by the teachers and pupils of the common schools to whom Mr. Gerard had so endeared himself during life. At 10 o'clock the funeral cortége arrived at the church, from his late residence in Gramercy Park, the pall-bearers being William M. Evarts, Judge Chas. P. Daly, Judge Noah Davis, Frederick Schuchardt, Alexander McAgner, Royal Phelps, Henry Nicoll, and Samuel B. Ruggles. Charles O'Conor, who was to have been a pall-bearer, was unavoidably compelled to remain away. The coffin was met at the door by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Washburn, assisted by Rev. Mr. Walker, and was borne up the centre aisle. It was covered with a deep pall, and bore the simple inscription, "James W. Gerard. Died February 7, 1874." The service was that of the Episcopal Church, beautiful in its simplicity. The floral offerings were profuse and of great beauty, and included the following: Beautiful bed of flowers surmounted by a crown, bearing the words, "Our Friend," and the gift of School No. 35; star, Primary School No. 4; pillar, John W. Hummersley; pillar, pupils and teachers of Primary Department No. 40; anchor, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Seward; harp, Grammar School No. 40; cross, Twelfth Street School Grammar Department; anchor, Mrs. Dudley Field, Jr.; cross, J. J. Roosevelt; pillar, Mr. and Mrs. Buckley; anchor, Twelfth Street School; harp, Grammar School No. 10, bearing the words, "He is not dead, but sleepeth;" crown, Mrs. Duryea; wreath, Mr. George Wood; pillar, Grammar School No. 10, Female Department; harp, Mrs. F. S. Talmage; cross, Mrs. Dibblie; harp, Alexander McLafner; harp, Class of 1869; wreath, from the Gerard Club School No. 20; cross, "In memoriam," pupils and teachers of Primary School Department No. 40; and crown, Grammar School No. 50. The services were of a very impressive character, and on their conclusion the coffin was replaced in the hearse and conveyed to Green-Wood, where the interment took place.

THE THROAT AND CHEST DISPENSARY.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the above charitable and prosperous institution was held Tuesday afternoon at the Dispensary, corner University place and Eleventh street. The following gentlemen were elected Trustees: Col. Rush C. Hawkins, William Moller, Esq., Edward A. Hammond, Esq., William B. Dinsmore, Esq., Ex-Judge George F. Comstock, J. R. Flanagan, Esq., Dr. Anthony Ruppaner, D. M. Hildreth, Esq., Ex-Judge F. J. Fithian, Ex-Judge John K. Porter, Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer, William H. Webb, Esq., Nathaniel Chandler, Esq., Col. Thomas L. James, Postmaster; William J. Beebe, Esq., Constant A. Andrews, Esq., Jacob Windmiller, Esq., Frederick Kuhne, Esq., John H. Sherwood, Esq. Subsequently the following gentlemen were chosen officers of the board for the ensuing year: Col. Rush C. Hawkins, President; J. R. Flanagan, Esq., Vice President; William Moller, Esq., Treasurer; Clarence E. Beebe, M. D., Secretary. Dr. A. Ruppaner was unanimously re-elected Physician in Charge of the institution, and Dr. Clarence E. Beebe, Assistant Physician. From the report rendered by Dr. Ruppaner, it appears that 484 patients have applied during the year for relief. The majority of the applicants are Americans and Germans. The Treasurer, William Moller, Esq., reports the institution free from debt, with a balance in the Treasury. The dispensary is open daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 4 P. M., and arrangements have now been made to supply the needy, not only with advice gratis, but also with medicines.

MORTALITY IN SUFFOLK COUNTY, LONG ISLAND.

The statistics of mortality in Suffolk County for 1873 show that there were 499 deaths of persons over one year old, the average age being fifty: By decades, the deaths were: 1 to 10, 54; 10 to 20, 28; 20 to 30, 53; 30 to 40, 56; 40 to 50, 25; 50 to 60, 40; 60 to 70, 70; 70 to 80, 88; 80 to 90, 64; 90 to 100, 7; over 100, 2; unknown, 11. The two oldest persons were Robert McIntosh, who died at Brookhaven on Jan. 10, and Wm. Muir, who died at Westhampton on Sept. 21, each aged 102 years, and both natives of Scotland. Nine persons were over 90 years old, 73 over 80, 161 over 70, 231 over 60, and 271 over 50. It is a curious fact that of the larger villages, Riverhead and Port Jefferson, which had the largest number of marriages, had the smallest number of deaths. The unnatural deaths were as follows: Burned to death, 1; frozen to death, 1; accidental falls, 5; drowned, 16; run over by cars, 1; run over by wagon, 1; suicide by shooting, 1; suicide by poison, 2. There were 83 deaths of infants under one year of age, making the total number of deaths in the county 582, of which 20 were of colored persons. The average for the last fourteen years is 478.

AN ALDERMAN'S SON ARRESTED.

Henry F. Repper, son of Ex-Alderman Repper, residing at No. 55 Avenue D, who gave his occupation as a lawyer, was arrested by Officer Webber, of the Tombs Squad, and arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Tombs, on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. The complaint was made by Leopold Appel, of No. 103 Watts street, who claimed that Repper came to him and representing that he was a duly authorized agent for the Relief and Metropolitan Insurance Companies, gave him two worthless policies of insurance, receiving the sums of $7 50 and $11 50 in payment therefor as premiums. Repper was held to answer each charge in default of $1,000 bail. An effort was made by the court officials to conceal the case from the press.

MANUFACTURING IN MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Republican* says that a manufacturing spirit is being evoked in Missouri that promises some very desirable results. At St. Charles, Boonville, Mexico, Macon City, Clarksville, Columbia, Glasgow, Warrensburg, and other large towns, where there are considerable accumulations of capital, meetings are being held to discuss the subject and hear the reports of committees appointed to gather information about the supply and cost of materials, wages, and price of commodities. In some cases there are propositions for the issue of city bonds in aid of industrial establishments; but, generally, private capital alone is appealed to to accomplish the object. The *Republican* says: "There are many points in this State that possess superior advantages for the manufacture of cooperage, wooden-ware, and all kinds of agricultural implements, to those enjoyed by Peoria and Moline, Ill., or the towns in Ohio, and there is no good reason why the immense supply of these manufactures demanded in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, and Texas should not be made in our State, instead of being imported from other States. The inexhaustible beds of superior coal being brought to light in Lincoln and Montgomery Counties, within easy reach of railroads, furnish another prime element of cheap and profitable manufacturing in that quarter, and the tobacco crop of a dozen other counties furnish the material for another important industry. Our iron and lead interest is being rapidly developed, and not only furnishes employment to thousands of laborers, but is bringing considerable amounts of wealth into the State. With the manufacture of wooden-ware, implements, wool, cotton, and tobacco added, Missouri would soon become the thriftiest State in the West."

LYNCH LAW IN ILLINOIS.

Telegrams have already announced the lynching of Alexander White, a negro man, at Mt. Carbon, Jackson County, Ill. White had been guilty of several murders and some horrible outrages. From the correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat* we obtain the following additional particulars:

"White was known to have gone in the direction of Cairo, and a telegram was immediately sent to Sheriff Irvin there. He kept a sharp lookout, and soon had the satisfaction of finding White at a livery stable, where he had hired a horse and buggy. The Sheriff stated his errand, when White laid the whip on the horse and started off at a tremendous pace. The Sheriff followed on horseback, and within a quarter of a mile fired three shots, one of which struck the fugitive in the shoulder, and brought him to a stand. Sheriff Irvin took the prisoner back as far as Jonesboro, and there learned that preparations were being made to lynch him as soon as he got near Murphysboro. He therefore left the passenger train, and, with his prisoner manacled, took the night freight train. Before reaching Carbondale he left the train, and avoiding all highways marched White through the woods at night, and finally succeeded in lodging him safely in jail at Murphysboro between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. Thursday morning printed notices were found posted up around town, notifying the citizens of a meeting to be held at the Concert Hall. The object of the meeting was not stated, but everybody appeared to understand it. That afternoon an immense crowd assembled, proceeded to the jail, where they overpowered the guards and jailer, and demanded the keys, which were refused them. They, however, took forcible possession of them, entered the jail by breaking down a door, and, opening White's cell, dragged him out and took him to Big Muddy Bottom. They there demanded a confession of his crime, but White protested his innocence as regarded the murder, but admitted the assaults and outrages. The crowd then took him across the river to the outskirts of the village of Mt. Carbon, where he was placed on a large stump and given fifteen minutes to pray and confess his sins. His prayer was said to have been of an extraordinary pathetic character. The Sheriff of Jackson County used every persuasion and threats to stay the crowd, but they were inexorable, and the shout went up, 'Hang him!' 'Hang him!' The halter was placed around the neck of the trembling wretch by a woman, and he was drawn up, but soon let down again. He then confessed to the murder of Mrs. Ryan and other crimes committed by him, and implored the forgiveness of God. A moment later he was again swinging in the air, and died in thirteen minutes. His body was left hanging, and the crowd quietly dispersed. A Coroner's jury was impaneled that night, but owing to the lateness of the hour, the inquest was postponed to the following day. During the night the body was removed, but where it was taken to no one seemed to know. The Coroner instituted a search for it and learned, from what seemed to be reliable authority, that the wife of White, who lives at Mount Carbon, had sold the corpse to a doctor for $5. It was also reported that White's wife said that White murdered his first wife. The people engaged in the lynching are men of character and well known in the community. The reason they gave for it was that the law was uncertain, and that many delays occurred in meting out justice to criminals. Some of them also asserted that it was not certain that executive clemency might not cheat the gallows of its prey, and they had become exasperated at the frequent and brutal murders committed in that vicinity."

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting in Baltimore, Md., on Saturday evening last, in behalf of the Southern Historical Society, was largely attended, and was addressed by S. Teackle Wallis, Wade Hampton, and others. Hampton, referring to the efforts to procure the materials for a Southern history of the war of the rebellion, said: "By the co-operation of all who have not lost faith or hope in the cause, the end will be secured. Is this not worth struggling for? Are we willing that the hands that usurped our institutions should stigmatize us? Are we of the South ashamed of our history? No, thank God, we are not! We have given most of the names that illume the history of this country, and in looking through the annals of the past are proud of the achievements and efforts exhibited in our downfall. When shall it all be blotted out? When the women cease to strew flowers on the graves of their dead, and when Sydney Johnson, Jackson, and Lee are forgotten. Shall they who are sleeping be called rebels and traitors? It is due to the cause, to ourselves, to our forefathers, our children, the living and the dead, that we place ourselves right. True, I believe, if we wrote only our side, we might make mistakes, but not so many, by any means, as the other side. But what we want, and will have, is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help us God! This society can be increased in usefulness after it has extended to every town in the South, and carried enthusiasm to every quarter; the archives of the war being gathered, geographical, topographical, and other studies can be made. Then those who say, 'I want to hear no more war, I am a live man, and don't deal in dead issues,' may be able to tell in what way the South can be improved, and we will hear him." Hampton also said that he had been very much gratified by a letter from a Bostonian, asking to be enrolled as a member of the Southern Historical Society.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

An Edinburgh dispatch, dated Jan. 27, and printed in the London *Daily Telegraph*, says:

"One of the most serious railway accidents that has ever happened in Scotland occurred this morning on the North British Line between Edinburgh and Glasgow, at Boness Junction, about two miles west of Linlithgow. A fast train leaves Edinburgh for the North at 6:35 every morning, timed to pass the junction at 7:07. About the same time a mineral train from Bathgate comes up, and has to cross the main line with certain wagons which are left on a siding. This morning the driver of the mineral train was in the act of shunting the wagons, of which the hindmost was just running underneath a bridge which carries a public road over the line, when the Edinburgh express dashed up at full speed and ran right into the laden trucks. The crush which took place was fearful. The tender of the express, which was in front of the locomotive itself, and the mineral truck with which it came immediately in contact, were driven upward with such terrible force as to carry away a large mass of the crown of the bridge. The locomotive was literally buried in mineral débris. A horse-box, which was next, was smashed to atoms, and two fine horses which it contained were instantly killed. The first of the passenger carriages was a third class, and it unfortunately happened to be full of passengers. It was literally reduced to splinters, and, as may be imagined, the fate of its luckless occupants was terrible. Almost all of them were killed or injured. The next was a composite, which fared sadly, both ends being driven in, and a portion of one side carried completely away. The third carriage, a first class, had portions of both ends shattered, the sides were bulged, and the glass of the windows broken out by the shock. None of the other carriages of the train were materially injured. No fewer than fifteen persons were killed on the spot, among them being Robert Allan, the driver of the passenger locomotive, who was both fearfully crushed and very much scalded and burned. The fourteen other dead are principally residents in Edinburgh or Aberdeen; but one, named John Ross, is supposed to belong to London, as he was traveling with a Great Northern free pass. About twenty-five persons sustained injuries, in two or three cases at least of such a character that no hope of recovery is entertained. The cause of the accident, there appears to be no doubt, was that the unfortunate driver, Allan, failed to see or disregarded the signals which, both at Boness Junction and at Manuel, a quarter of a mile further east, stood at danger."

MRS. WALBRIDGE'S ESTATE.

On Saturday Mrs. Helen B. Phillips, daughter of the late Mrs. Jane M. Walbridge, applied to the Probate Court, in Washington, for letters of administration on the personal estate of her mother, and the same were granted to her and her uncle, Herman D. Walbridge, jointly; $5,000 bond. The petitioner sets forth, through her attorney, Walter Davidge, that she is the only child and heir to her mother's estate, and that the personal estate of the deceased, to which she is entitled, consists of about $10,000 worth of Toledo, Ohio, bonds; $80,000 worth of bonds secured by real estate in the District of Columbia, plate, pictures, jewels, furniture, and other chattels to the value of $15,000 or $20,000, and other personal property, amounting in all to about $120,000; and further, that deceased left no debts beyond trivial sums not exceeding $20 in all.

HOGAN'S CONVICTION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

It will be remembered that at the last regular election, Dennis Hogan, acting upon the counsel of David F. Rank, an attorney, to the effect that the act was legal and proper, took a power of attorney from an Inspector of Election, named Konklin, and assuming to act officially under such power of attorney, was arrested, tried, and convicted of a crime. Chief Justice Davis, on affidavits submitted to the court setting forth these facts, has directed an order of the General Term to be entered, and a copy thereof served on the Attorney Rank, directing him to show cause before the court at its next session, on the first Monday of March next, why his name should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys and counsellors of the court, because of his corrupt advice or criminal ignorance in giving Hogan professional counsel which led to his conviction of a crime.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

900 Western Union... 77¼
900 do......s3. 77⅛
600 do. 77¼
200 do. 77⅜
200 N. Y. C. & H....c. 104⅞
200 do. 104⅞
300 do......b3. 104⅞
200 do. 104¾
100 do. 104⅞
300 Pacific Mail....c. 43½
100 do......b3. 43½
100 do......c. 43⅜
1200 do. 43½
100 Erie R. 48⅞
100 Rock Island..... 107⅞
200 do......c. 108
100 do. 108⅛
300 Lake Shore....s3. 82¾
1000 do. 82¾
10 do. 82⅝
900 do......c. 82⅞
200 do. 82⅞
500 do. 83
200 Harlem. 130¼
10 N. J. Central. 108¾
100 Union Pacific.s3. 35⅛
500 do. 35¼
200 do.....b10. 35¼
200 do......c. 35¼
100 do. 35⅜
100 do......s3. 35¼
100 St. Paul. 47⅞
100 do......s3. 47¾
200 do. 47⅞

100 St. Paul Pref..b3. 74
800 North-western... 60¼
700 do. 60⅜
600 do. 60½
2200 do. 60⅜
1300 do. 60¼
300 do......s3. 60⅜
800 do......b3. 60⅜
100 do. 60⅜
100 North-w'n Pref. 77⅛
100 do......s3. 77
100 do. 76⅞
100 do......c. 76⅞
100 do. 77
25 do. 77¼
50 do. 77
200 Tol. & Wabash.... 53⅜
100 do. 53½
2600 Bos., H. & Erie.. 2½
900 do. 2⅜
1000 do. 2½
500 do. 2⅝
100 do......s3. 2⅝
400 do. 2¾
400 do. 2⅞
100 do. 2¾
700 do. 2⅝
100 do......b3. 2¾
600 Del., L. & W....c. 112
500 do. 112
100 Pac.R.R.of Mo.b3. 43
200 Ohio & Miss...... 34½
100 C., C. & I. C.... 31⅝
1200 Atl. & Pac. Pf.... 20½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U.S.5-20R.,'65.118½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..... 118⅜
4,500 U.S.5-20R.,'67.119⅝
2,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.119⅝
1,500 do......12.119⅝

$10,000 U.S.5s, 10-40 C......b. c. 115⅜
43,000 U.S.5s,10-40R.112
25,000 U.S.5s,1881 C.113
7,000 U.S.5s.1881 R.113⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, cur.. 116¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 S. C. 6s, new, A & O....... 20
5,000 Mo. 6s...... 93
1,000 N. Y.C.6s,'83.. 94⅛
1,000 N. Y.C.6s,'87.. 93
1,000 Erie 2d M.....102
1,000 Erie 3d M.....100
6,000 Erie 4th M.... 98½
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 97½
5,000 do.....b. c. 97¼
1,000 D., M. & T. 1st. 98
4,000 C. P. G'd bds.. 96⅛
11,000 do.....b. c. 96¼
24,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 86¼
3,000 Un. P. 10s, In. 82½
3,000 do. 83
3,000 U. P. 7s, L. Gt. 82½
3,000 L.S.con. R. bs. 96½
1,000 Chic. & N. W. con.C.G'd bs. 87⅛
10,000 do......b3. 87⅛
4,000 do......s3. 87
4,000 C. & N. W. con. 94
4,000 A.&T.H. 2d Pf. 87½
1,000 D., L. & W cv. 104½
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 96
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div... 88
1,000 Tol.,P.& W.1st West. Div... 83
1,000 Tol. & W. con. conv.....b3. 80
2,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 84⅞
1,000 do. 84¾
3,000 do......b. c. 85
2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.107
1,000 Ohio&Mis.con. 92
2,000 St.L.&I.M. 1st. 97
8,000 C.,C.& I.C. 1st. 90
4,000 N.Y.&N. H. 6s.101
1,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 31⅛
10,000 do. 31¼
5,000 do. 31
3,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 79½
6,000 M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. Div.... 92
1,000 do. 91⅞
55 Am. Ex. Bank.....109½
5 Market Bank.....120
15 Fourth Nat. B'k..106¼
100 Consol. Coal..... 49½
200 Canton Co....... 82
200 Quicksilver Co... 34
500 West. U. Tel.b.c. 77⅜
300 do. 77¼
200 do......s3. 77⅛
100 do......b3. 77¼
200 do. 77⅛
200 do......s3. 77
2500 do. 77
2500 do. 76⅞
1700 do. 76¾
3600 do. 76⅝
600 do. 76¾
200 Spg. M. Coal..b. c. 60
50 Wells-Far.Ex.b.c. 78
20 Am. Ex......b. c. 65
10 U. S. Ex......b. c. 71½
400 Am. Dist. Tel..... 54¾
100 do. 54⅞
500 do. 55
200 do......b. c. 55
300 P. M. S. S. Co..b.c. 43⅝
200 do. 43½
100 do......s3. 43⅜
1500 do. 43¼
100 do......b3. 43¼
300 do. 43⅛
400 do. 43
100 Erie Railway......b. c. 48¾
100 do......b. c. 48⅞
200 Harlem R..b. c...130⅜
100 Mich. Central.... 93
400 L.S.&M.So....b. c. 83
900 do. 82⅞
1100 do. 82¾
200 do......b3. 82¾
400 do......s3. 82⅝
1200 do. 82⅝
300 do......s3. 82½
1100 do. 82⅝
1000 do......b3. 82⅝
100 N. J. Central.....108⅜

800 Un. Pacific...b. c. 35¼
200 do.....b10. 35¼
100 do......s3. 35⅛
100 do......c. 35⅛
400 do. 35⅛
2500 do. 35
200 do.....s10. 35
200 do......s3. 35
100 do......b3. 35⅛
300 do. 35⅛
200 C. & N. W....b. c. 60⅜
300 do. 60¼
500 do. 60⅛
100 do.....b10. 60⅛
100 do. 59⅞
200 do......b3. 59⅞
600 do. 59¾
100 do. 59⅝
800 do. 59½
300 do. 59⅝
200 do. 59¾
500 do. 60
600 do. 59¾
200 do. 59⅝
400 do. 59½
1200 do. 59⅝
100 do. 59½
100 do......b3. 59⅝
500 do. 59¼
100 do. 59⅝
200 do. 59½
100 do......b3. 59⅝
200 C.&N.W.Pf...b. c. 77
200 do. 76⅝
400 do. 76¾
900 do. 76⅛
1100 do. 76⅜
200 do. 76½
500 do. 76⅛
200 do......s3. 76⅛
200 do......b3. 76⅜
200 do. 76⅜
100 Panama R....b. c.116¾
5 C., C., C. & Ind... 82½
100 do......b. c. 82½
1400 B.,H. & E..b. c. 2⅝
100 do......s30. 2½
50 N.Y., N. H. & H..129¾
30 do......b. c.129⅞
80 Chic. & R. I.......108¼
200 do......b. c.108¼
200 do. 108
400 do. 107⅞
200 do......s3.107¾
100 do. 107⅞
200 N.Y.C. & H....b. c.104⅞
500 do......c.104⅝
300 do. 104⅝
100 do......c.104½
200 do. 104⅝
100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 42¾
400 H. & St. Jo..b. c. 32
200 do......b3. 32
100 do. 31⅞
100 do......s3. 31¾
100 C.,M. & St. P..b. c. 47⅞
100 do.....b60. 48
500 do. 47⅝
700 do. 47½
100 do......c. 47½
200 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 73½
100 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 53⅜
100 do. 53¼
200 do. 53⅛
900 do......s3. 53
300 do. 53
400 do. 52⅞
700 do......b3. 53
50 Mor. & Es.....b3. 92¾
600 D., L. & W.b. c.c.111¾
100 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 20½
300 do. 20¼
700 do. 20
700 do. 20¼
200 do. 20⅛
100 do. 20
100 do. 19½
100 do......c. 20⅛
100 do. 20¼
300 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 34⅜
100 C.,C.&I.C..b.c.s3. 31¾
200 do. 31⅝
100 do.....b10. 31⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 West. Union..b3. 76⅞
300 do. 76⅞
300 do......b3. 76¾
200 do. 76¾
100 Am. Dist. Tel..... 55
100 At. & Pac. Tel..... 18⅞
500 N. Y. C. & Hud.....104¾
500 Union Pacific.s3. 35⅛
100 do. 35⅛
200 do......b3. 35⅛
200 Pacific Mail....b3. 43¼
400 do. 43¼
100 do......s3. 43¼
100 do. 43⅜
100 do. 43¼
200 do......b3. 43⅜
1200 do. 43⅜
400 Lake Shore....b3. 82¾
200 do. 82¾
1200 do. 82⅝
300 do......s3. 82⅝
100 do......c. 82⅝
400 do......b3. 82⅝
200 Del., L. & W.....c. 111¾

200 North-west....s3. 59⅜
100 do. 59⅝
200 do. 59½
100 do......b3. 59⅝
700 do. 59⅝
700 do. 59⅜
400 do......b3. 59¾
600 do......s3. 59⅝
300 do. 59⅝
100 North-west. Pf.s3. 76¼
100 do. 76⅜
400 do. 76¼
200 do. 76⅜
400 Rock Island.......108
400 do. 107⅞
400 Tol. & Wab....s3. 53⅛
100 do......c. 53¼
200 do......s3. 53
800 do. 53
100 Boston, H. & Erie. 2⅝
100 do......b3. 2⅝
300 Atlan. & Pac. P.... 20¼
75 do. 20

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. State 6s.. 93
1,000 do. 93⅛
5,000 Erie 4th M..... 98½
3,000 U. P.10s,in.b.c. 83
2,000 do. 83¼
10,000 U. P.R.R.1stM. 86⅛
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.. 82½
1,000 St.L.& I. M.2d. 84½
3,000 W. U. Tel.Bds. 96
2,000 Mil. & St. 1st 8s, La C.Div. 92
2,000 L. S. C. C. bds. 97
5,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st. 90
3,000 H.& St. J.8s,C. 85¼
1,000 D.,L.& W.Con.104¼
2,000 N.J.C.1st,new.104¼
50 Bk. of Commerce.116
50 D.& H. C. Co..b.c.119
100 Canton Co........ 80½
100 do..b. c. b3. 80¼
400 Quick. Mining...... 34
800 W. U. Tel....b. c. 76⅞
100 do......b3. 76⅞
600 do......b3. 77
500 do. 77
400 do. 76⅞
600 do. 77
100 A. & P. Tel.b.c.b3. 19
50 do. 18⅝
100 Mar. Land & Min. 8⅜
100 do......s60. 8¾
100 Adams Express... 99
100 U. S. Express..... 72
100 Wells-Far.Ex.b. c. 78
100 American Ex...... 65
25 do......b. c. 64½
900 P. M. S. S.Co.b. c. 43⅜
300 do......b3. 43½
500 do. 43½
100 do......b3. 43⅝
200 N.Y.C.&H.R.R.b.c.104⅜
100 Harlem R. R.b. c.130¼
70 Panama Railroad.116
500 Ill. Central..b. c.107½

100 Del., L. & W......111⅝
200 do......b. c.111¾
1100 L.S. & M.S.b.c.b3. 82¾
200 do. 82⅝
1200 do. 82⅝
1800 do. 82¾
200 do......c. 82¾
500 Un. Pac...b. c. s3. 35
100 do......b3. 35⅛
500 do......s30. 34⅞
100 do. 35⅛
800 do......b3. 35¼
100 do......b5. 35¼
300 do. 35¼
100 do......s3. 35⅛
50 C., C., C. & I...b3. 82½
10 N. J. Cen....b. c.108¼
100 C. & N. W..b. c.c. 59⅞
200 do. 59¾
100 do......b3. 59⅞
100 do. 59⅞
100 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 76⅝
100 do......s3. 76⅝
200 Chi. & R. I...b. c.107⅞
100 do......s3.107¾
200 do......b3.107⅞
200 do. 107⅞
700 do......b3.108
100 do. 108⅛
100 C., M. & S. P. b. c. 47¾
100 T., W. & W...b. c. 53
400 Bos., H. & E..b. c. 2½
500 do. 2⅝
100 Chi. & Alton.......111½
100 Chi., B. & Q..b. c.111
200 Ohio & M..b. c.s3. 34¼
300 do......b30. 34⅝
100 At. & Pac. Pf..b. c. 20⅜
300 do. 20½
200 do. 20¾
800 do. 20⅞
300 do......b3. 21
200 P. R. of Mo...b. c. 43

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$60,000 U.S.6s,R.,'81.120
500 U.S.6s,C.,'81..120⅛
5,000 do......c.120¼
50,000 U.S.5-20C.,62.117¼
3,000 U.S.5-20R.,'64.118¾
5,000 U.S.5-20C.,'64.119¼
20,000 do......b. c.119¼

$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n..........118½
6,000 do. 118¾
6,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.119⅝
21,500 do. 119¾
25,000 do. 119⅞
500 U.S.5-20C.,'68.119⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 Reg. 5s. '81...113
2,000 Mich. So. S. F..104⅞
800 Western Union... 77
500 do......b3. 77
200 do......s3. 76⅞
100 Wells-Far.Ex.b60. 78½
100 Pacific Mail...s3. 43½
100 do......b3. 43⅝
200 do. 43½
200 do......b3. 43⅜
200 do. 43⅜
100 do. 43½
600 N. Y. C. & Hud...104¼
700 do. 104⅜
400 do......s3.104⅞
500 do......b30.105
400 Erie Railway...... 48⅝
200 Harlem............130½
100 Lake Shore......... 82¾
100 do......b3. 82⅞
400 do......b3. 82¾
100 do......b5. 82¾
800 North-western ... 60
100 do. 60⅛
100 do. 59⅝
400 do. 59¾
300 do. 59⅝
1700 do. 59½
200 do......s3. 59½
200 do......b3. 59⅝
500 do. 59½
100 do. 59⅝

100 N. W. Pref.....s3. 76⅞
400 do. 76¾
100 do. 77
100 do. 77⅛
300 do. 77
300 do......s3. 76⅞
100 Union Pacific..s3. 35⅛
100 do......b3. 35¼
200 do. 35¼
156 N. J. Central.......108¼
100 Rock Island.......108⅛
100 do......b3.108¼
100 do. 108¼
100 do......s3.108¼
100 St. Paul............ 47¾
300 C., C. & Ind.... 82¾
250 Del., L. & W......111¾
100 Tol. & Wab.......... 53⅛
200 do. 53¼
100 do......b3. 53⅜
200 do......b3. 53¼
10 Chi. & Alt. Pref...114½
100 Chi., B. & Q.......110½
300 Ohio & Miss......... 34⅜
200 C., C. & I. C....b3. 31⅞
100 do. 31⅞
200 At. & Pac.......b3. 20⅞
300 do. 20⅝
500 do. 20½
500 do. 20¼
100 Central Pacific... 72

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11—P. M.

The Gold Room speculation made 112¼@112⅜ ₱ cent. on the sales of the forenoon, but the price subsequently fell back to the last quotation of yesterday, 112⅛ ₱ cent. The Brokers for the rise are going upon the unsettled financial situation at Washington, and, taking the chance of something "turning up" to their advantage, they borrow Money at low rates of Interest to carry forward their purchases. It is reasonably certain that they will *not* be immediately favored by the definite action of Congress on *any* Currency or Ways and Means question. And it may be as well to suggest that every day's delay lessens the chances of radical legislation, in the end, either way. The probability is strong that the Greenback Circulation will be fixed at $400,000,000, and $25,000,000 added, for the South and West, to the National Bank Circulation. We have no belief that this last-named sum will be taken, for redistribution, from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New-York. The provision to this effect in the act of July, 1870, is utterly impracticable.

The Exchange on London made a further advance to-day to $4 85 to the pound sterling.

The ruling rate for Money to the Stock Brokers 5 ₱ cent.; the rates on prime Merchant paper, 6@7 ₱ cent.; fair names, 8@9 ₱ cent.

On the Stock Exchange there is a decided reaction against the *Bull* speculation, but the difference is more in the spirit or temper of the market than in the decline in prices. There was a heavy business done in the forenoon in the Railroads and in Western Telegraph, and the pressure to sell was the feature of the Exchange for an hour or two. Later in the day the turn was to partial improvement, and at 3 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night.

Closing Quotations—FEB. 11.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	113¼	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119¾	119¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119¾	119⅞
American Gold	112⅛	112⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84	$4 85
New-York Central and Hudson	105⅜	104⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅜	108¼
Pacific Mail	43½	43¼
St. Paul Common	47¾	47½
Ohio and Mississippi	34½	34⅜
Western Union	77¼	76⅞
Union Pacific	35⅛	35⅛
Lake Shore	82¾	82¾
Toledo and Wabash	53⅜	53¼
Harlem	130	130¼
North-west	60¼	59¾
North-west Preferred	76¾	76⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	31¾	31¾
Adams Express	98	98½
United States Express	72½	72
Wells-Fargo Express	77	77½
American Express	65	64¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	112	111⅜
Central New-Jersey	109¼	108½
Panama	116½	116½
St. Paul Preferred	73¾	73½
Erie	49	48¾
Atlantic and Pacific	20⅝	20¼
A. and P. Telegraph	19¼	19
Illinois Central	108½	108½

The Sub Treasury paid out in Gold $79,000 on the Principal of the Public Debt, and $67,000 Gold Interest.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81	119⅞	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	118½
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81	120¼	5-20 reg., '67	119
5-20 reg. '62	116¾	5-20 coup., '67	119⅞
5-20 coup., '62	117	5-20 reg., '68	118
Called Bonds, '62	113⅛	5-20 coup., '68	119½
5-20 reg., '64	118¾	10-40 reg	111⅞
5-20 coup., '64	119⅛	10-40 coup	115½
5-20 reg., '65	118⅛	5s coup., '81	113
5-20 coup., '65	119¾	6s Currency	116¾
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	118		

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	123	Irving	124
Merchants'	116	Metropolitan	129½
Mechanics'	135	Nassau	100
Union	132½	Shoe and Leather	155
America	148	Continental	76
City	265	St. Nicholas	101
Fulton	150	Import. & Traders'	193
M'ch'nics'&Traders'	121	N. Y. National Ex.	95
Merchants'Exch'nge.	75	First National	170
Leather Manufac	150	Fourth National	105
Commerce	115	Oriental	165
Mercantile	107	Gold Exchange	118
Am. Exchange	109¼	Bkrs' & Broks' Ass.	86
Chatham	128	German American	93½
Bank of the Repub	100	Germania	113
Bank of N. America.	88¾		

And the following for the Railroad Bonds and Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94	Del., L. & W. 1st	102½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	93	Del., L. & W. 2d	103
N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	90	D., L. & W. 7s, conv.	104
N. Y. C. 6s, Sub'n	90	Tol. & W.1st,St. L.D	87½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	99½	Tol. & W 2d	91
Erie 1st, Ext.	102	Tol. & W.cons.conv.	79¼
Erie 2d 7s, '79	101½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	92½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	100	Gt. West. 2d, '93	84¾
Erie 4th 7s, '80	98	Quincy & T. 1st, '90.	88¾
Long Dock Bds	98	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.	86½
H. R. 7s,2d S. F., '85.	104	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101	Gal. & Chi. 2d	97
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	101	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	104
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	98	Morris & Es. 1st	106½
Mich.C.Con.7s,1902.	97¼	Morris & Es. 2d	98½
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s,'82.	108	N. J. Cen. 1st, new.	104
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.	98	N. J. Cen. conv.	101¼
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7₱ ct.	104⅞	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	104½
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	99½
Clev. & Tol. new bs.	95½	Clev. & P. 3d	98½
Clev., P. & A.old bs.	97	Clev. & P. 4th	88
Clev., P. & A.new bs	95	Chi. & Alt. 1st	107
Det., M. & T. bds.	97½	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	98
Buff. & Erie new bs.	95	Ohio & M. con. S. F.	93
Lake S. Div. bds.	95½	Ohio & Miss. cons.	92
L. S. Con. Coup. bds.	96	Ohio & M. 2d cons.	81
L. S. Con. Reg. bds.	96¼	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	96½
Pac.R.7s,gtd. by Mo.	97½	St. L. & I. M. 2d.	84⅝
Cen. Pac. G. bds.	96⅛	M. & St.P. 1st 8s,P.D.	105
West. Pac. bds.	87	M.&S.P.1st 7 3-10 P.D	95½
Un. Pac. 1st bds.	86⅛	M. & St. P.7s G.,R.D	88
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.	82¼	M.& St.P.1st,LaC. D.	91½
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s.	82¾	M.& St.P.1st,H. & D.	79½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75.	102	Chi. & Mil. 1st	94
B. & S. Ill. 1st 8s.	93	Col., C. & I. 1st	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d pf.	87½	Col., C. & I. 2d	66½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	78	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	88½
North Mo. 1st	87	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	82
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	Tol., P. & W. 2d	65
Chi. & N. W. Int. bs.	97	Tol., P. & W. con. 7s	67
Chi. & N. W.Ext.bs.	86½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101
Chi. & N. W. 1st	100	Bos., H. & E. 1st	31⅛
C. & N. W. Cp. G. bs	87	Bos., H. & E. guar.	43
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s	91	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	74
H.&St.J.8s, conv. M.	85		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100	..
City 6s, new	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy	123	123¼
Pennsylvania Central	102	102⅛
Reading	114½	114¾
Lehigh Valley	60	..
Catawissa Preferred	43	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	22	22½
Northern Central	35	36
Lehigh Navigation	88¾	89
Lehigh Gold Loan	96¾	97

From the twenty-third annual report of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, published elsewhere in THE TIMES, it appears that the income of the company, from all sources, in 1873, was $2,393,172, against aggregate disbursements, on all accounts, of $1,486,937, leaving the gross assets on Jan. 1, 1874, $9,009,462, and the net undivided surplus $1,665,627. The exhibit is decidedly creditable to the energy and prudence of the management.

The earnings of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway for January were $152,121 77; January, 1873, $100,327 19. Increase, $51,794 58.

The earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company for the month of January were:

In 1873	$277,146 10
In 1874	265,374 73
Decrease in 1874	$11,771 37

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

We are authorized to offer, on favorable terms, the remaining balance of $1,000,000 Bonds due on 132 miles of completed Road.

They are secured by a first mortgage on the extension of 217 miles, and the additional guarantee of the old line, with which it has been consolidated. The Road is well and favorably known as one of the most prosperous and important Trunk Lines in the West, having already large earnings, which were for 1873 $1,591,000. We believe the Bonds are destined to take high rank among Railway securities, and at the present low price prove a profitable investment.

They are $1,000 each; Coupons payable in coin, January and July.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	82	Leather, sides	8,617
Bees-wax, pks	8	Moss, bales	50
Cotton, bales	2,871	Resin, bbls	44
Broom-corn, bales	40	Pork, pks	254
Copper, bbls	10	Beef, pks	722
Dried Fruit, pks	135	Cut-meats, pks	2,040
Eggs, bbls	441	Lard, tcs	1,123
Flour, bbls	9,297	Lard, kegs	50
Wheat, bushels	147,720	Stearine, pks	222
Corn, bushels	33,400	Grease, pks	88
Oats, bushels	24,350	Butter, pks	2,572
Rye, bushels	5,150	Cheese, pks	1,315
Malt, bushels	5,300	Tallow, pks	91
Barley, bushels	3,500	Dead Hogs, No.	1,839
Grass-seed, bags	500	Pea-nuts, bags	155
Beans, bbls	417	Rice, pks	50
Peas, bushels	285	Starch, pks	2,400
Meal, bags	100	Tea, pks	605
Hemp, bales	40	Tobacco, hhds	109
Hops, bales	191	Tobacco, pks	951
Hides, No.	1,250	Wool, bales	101
Hides, bales	239	Whisky, bbls	944

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the bark River Ganges, for Liverpool—500 tcs. Lard, 1,800 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Italia, for Glasgow—3,607 bbls. Flour, 47 bbls. Apples, 4,770 Staves, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 778 bxs. Bacon, 572 bags Oil-cake, 270 tcs. Beef, 295 bbls. Pork, 43 bbls. Tongues, 49 hhds. Tallow, 103 cases Cabinet Ware, 16 bags Quercitron Bark, 400 bxs. Extract Logwood, 600 Handspikes, 10 bales Duck, 10 cases Organs, 282 bags Waste.

By the ship Industry, for Antwerp—900 bxs. Bacon, 160 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 36,538 bushels Wheat, 100 bxs. Tobacco, 47 hhds. Tobacco, 74 pks. Tallow, 29 hhds. Tallow.

By the steamer America, for Bremen—896 cases Tobacco, 25 cases Preserves, 127 hhds. Tobacco, 100 bbls. Flour, 447 bxs. Starch, 14 bxs. Handles, 10 pks. Provisions, 500 bxs. Extract Logwood, 25 bxs. Fustic, 7 bxs. Bacon, 2,220 bags Rye, 563 bags Corn, 210 bbls. Pork, 71 pks. Agricultural Implements, 371 bales Cotton, 350 bbls. Shoe-pegs.

By the bark Achilles, for Amsterdam—2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Greenleaf, for Palermo—6,204 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Il Leone, for Leghorn—200 bbls. Alcohol, 58 bales Cotton, 15 tons Logwood, 100 cases Tobacco, 50 tcs. Lard, 200 bbls. Resin.

By the brig Gloria, for Constantinople—6,557 cases Petroleum, 1,500 cases Bullets, 2 Safes, 100 Planks, 4 pks. Casts.

By the bark M. M. Bird, for Calcutta—100 bbls. Cement, 75 bales Domestics, 28,992 lbs. Tobacco, 200 pks. Drugs, 120,000 gallons Petroleum, 1,000 bbls. Resin, 3,000 gallons Spirits Turpentine. For Mauritius—55 cases Furniture, 18,655 lbs. Tobacco, 4,040 pieces Lumber.

By the brig Caccatelle, for Matanzas—38 pks. Drugs, 14 tcs. Hams, 5 bxs. Ink, 35,000 Hoops, 4 bales Waste, 400 Empty Hogsheads, 3 tcs. Beef.

By the schr. Bucco, for St. Jago—22 tcs. Hams, 2 tcs. Tongues, 148 tons Coal, 50 bxs. Candles, 200 bxs. Herrings, 2,000 reams Paper, 61 boxes Bacon, 30 bbls. Pork, 50 bbls. Beans, 100 bxs. Soap, 300 bxs. Petroleum, 55 pks. Lard, 3 cases Tobacco, 15 bbls. Corn-meal, 12 bxs. Oysters.

ASHES—Pots sell quite promptly at $6 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls inactive, and quoted nominal.

BEES-WAX—Wanted within the range of 31½c.@33c.½ for Yellow.

CANDLES—Have been selling slowly at unchanged rates.

COAL—Quotations remain as in our last, on restricted dealings, mostly in Anthracite on private terms.

COCOA—Has been in slack demand since our last, with Maracaibo quoted at 28c.@30c.; Caracas at 13c.@16c.; Para at 10c.@11c.; Granada at 8½c.@10c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 6¾c.@7¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Quoted lower and irregular; in the instance of Rio, prices reduced ½c. ₱ lb., closing nominal. Sales reported here of the cargo of the Adonis, (a resale,) on private terms, and at New-Orleans 3,000 bags by the Shepherdess, also on private terms.

COOPERAGE STOCK—A moderate trade has been noted in this line on a steady basis as to values. White Oak Staves, hhd., quoted within the range of $100@$210; do. pipe, $140@$265; do. bbl., $80@$135; Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, 36@38 inches, $2@$2 50; Hoops, $40@$52.

CORDAGE—Has been in comparatively light demand at unchanged figures.

COTTON—A slow trade has been reported for early delivery at weak prices, holders readily meeting the limited call for supplies, especially in the line of low grade stock. Sales, since our last, 1,072 bales, (of which 69 bales were to arrive,) including 221 bales to shippers, 691 bales to spinners, and 160 bales to speculators. A moderately active movement has been reported for forward delivery, opening rather more firmly, closing in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,100 bales, (of which 5,600 bales were on last evening and 14,500 bales to-day,) with 900 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with February option at 15⅛c.; March, 15⅜c.@15 13-32c.; April, 16 1-32c.; May, 16½c.@16 17-32c.; June, 16 15-16c.; July, 17¼c.@17 5-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,871 bales, including 1,399 bales from Norfolk, 153 bales from Savannah, 13 bales from Baltimore, 1,306 bales per rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 19,318 bales, and thus far this week, 93,797 bales, against 109,221 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 2,991,661 bales, against 2,461,396 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated (four days)—Exports to Great Britain, 20,809 bales; exports to the Continent, 21,985 bales. Stock—In New-York, 114,185 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 837,139 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	14⅝	14¾	14 15-16	14 15-16
Low Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

EGGS—A good inquiry has been noted for fresh stock within the range of 23c.@27c., chiefly at 24c.@25c. Limed are attracting rather more attention, and quoted at from 14c.@18c. ₱ dozen.

FISH—The general market has been quoted firm, with a good inquiry noted for supplies. Dry Cod quoted at $4 75@$5 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$20; No. 2 at $13@$17; No. 3 at $11@$13 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $4 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 22c.@27c. for Scale, and 18c.@21c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A livelier inquiry has been reported for low grades of State and Western Flour at a shade better prices, chiefly for shipping extras, (in part to arrive soon,) on the basis of $7 for good lines; and for the better qualities of Superfine available at from $6@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Medium and high grades of stock have been quoted about steady, on, however, a comparatively light trade. The sales reported since our last have been 15,350 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 75, chiefly at $5 50; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 75@$6 35, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6@$7; good to fancy do. at $7@$8, chiefly at $7 10@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $7, including 4,000 bbls. to arrive soon at this rate; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 70@$7 15, chiefly at $7@$7 10 ₱ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates....Southern Flour firm and in moderate demand; 850 bbls. sold, chiefly at $8 25@$9....Of Rye Flour, 500 bbls. sold at $5@$6; market strong....Corn-meal steady, but less sought after; 450 bbls. sold.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been generally less sought after. Strictly prime No. 1 has been scarce and wanted; quoted about steady. Most other kinds have been depressed and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, on liberal offerings, particularly of car stock, of the less desirable qualities. The export demand has been less confident; milling inquiry very moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 78,000 bushels at $1 62@$1 65 for fair to very choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, mainly at $1 63 for prime; $1 59@$1 63 for No. 1 Minnesota do.; $1 58 for No. 1 Chicago do.; $1 56@$1 58 for ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee do., chiefly at $1 57@$1 58 for good to prime; $1 52@$1 56 for inferior to choice No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 50@$1 59 for ungraded Spring; $1 55 for White do.; $1 60 for fair ordinary Amber State (for milling); $1 75@$1 90 for White Western, the latter rate for choice Michigan..Corn has been in less request and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, closing dull. Sales since our last embrace 48,500 bushels, at 77c.@82c. for inferior to prime new Mixed Western, mainly at 81c.@82c. for the best samples; 80c.@84c. for choice ordinary to very choice new Yellow do., mostly at 82c. for average lots; 83½c.@85c. for new White do., with 87c. reported bid, and up to 89c.@90c. asked for old Mixed Western...Rye scarce and wanted; 250 bags Jersey sold, from store, at $1 02½, with $1 08 reported bid, and $1 10 asked for boat-loads of prime....Barley quiet and irregular; 750 bushels two-rowed State sold at $1 75@$1 80....Malt quiet within the previous range....Oats have been moderately inquired for, closing rather more steadily. Sales embrace 41,000 bushels at 60c.@62c., chiefly at 61c.@62c. for Mixed Western; 61½c.@63c. for White do., and 61c., in part, for Mixed State....Feed in demand in a jobbing way, within the range of from $24@$29 ₱ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in limited request since our last, with Bags quoted at 13c. and Native Bagging at 9½c.@10c.; Borneo at 12½c., and Domestic Bagging at 11¾c.@12½c.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been moderately active, with more liberal offerings noted. Bale Hay quoted $1@$1 10 for shipping and $1 15@$1 45 for retailing qualities. Rye Straw, 75c.@95c.; Oat Straw, 85c.@95c.; Wheat do., 60c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Hay—Prime Timothy, $27@$28; fair to good Timothy, $22@$25; shipping grade, $20@$21; Clover, good, $18@$19; Straw—No. 1 Rye, $16@$17; No. 2 Rye, $12@$13; No. 1 Oat, $16@$17 ₱ ton.

HEMP—Further sales of 2,000 bales Jute Butts reported at 2⅜c., gold, and 2¾c.@2 11-16c., currency; market otherwise quiet, but firm.

HIDES—Dull at about former figures. Sales 550 wet-salted Texas, and 800 City Slaughter on private terms.

HOPS—Most kinds have been quite sparingly sought after within the previous range. Holders of the better grades are not urgent in their offerings of stock. We quote: American, new, good to choice, 30c.@40c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@25c.; Yearlings, 20c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (Genuine,) 35c.@45c.; Bavarians, (Patent,) 30c.@35c.; English, 32c.@37c.; Belgians, 30c.@31c.; Californians, 40c.@45c. ₱ lb. Some very choice to very fancy lots of stock are quoted above these figures.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—The general market has been quoted about steady as to values, on, however, a very limited business in most kinds of stock.

LEATHER—Has been in fair demand, partly for export, at firm prices, with Hemlock tannages quoted thus: Light, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@28c. for California. Heavy at 27½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 26½c.@27c. for California; good damaged stock at 23c.@36c. ₱ lb....Crop, slaughter, thus: Light Backs, 39c.@40c.; Middle Backs, 39c.@41c.; Light Crop, 36c.@37c.; Middle Crop, 36c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37c. ₱ lb.; and Texas thus: Light Crop, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Over Crop, 36c.@36½c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Copper has been depressed and quoted lower on a fairly active business. Sales have been reported of 1,000,000 lbs. Ingot within the range of 23¾c.@24½c. for Lake, closing more steadily....Iron has been very quiet, but generally held with firmness. No important dealings have been reported since our last, apart from sales of 400 tons American Pig at about quoted rates. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $41@$41 50; Glengarnock, $42@$42 50; Coltness, $45@$45 50; Gartsherrie, $48; No. 1 American Pig at $35@$36; No. 2 do. at $30@$31; Forge, $29@$31; English Rails at $55@$60, gold; American Rails, at works, $62 50@$65; Old Rails, $40@$41; Wrought Scrap at $42 50@$45.... Pig-lead has been in rather more demand, with foreign quoted at 6¾c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at $6 30@$6 37½, gold, showing less firmness; sales, 115 tons domestic at the quoted rates; Bar, quoted 9½c.; Sheet and Pipe, 10c.; Spelter has been inactive at 7½c., gold, for foreign, and 8c.@11c. for domestic....Pig-tin has been rather more inquired for, with Straits at 27¾c.@27½c., gold; English at 25½c.@25¾c., and Banca at 32c., gold; sales, 150 slabs Straits at 27¾c.@27½c.; 100 slabs Refined English at 26¾c., gold. Tin Plates have been moderately sought after at firm prices; sales, 500 bxs. I. C. Charcoal at $11; 250 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $9 75, and 1,000 bxs. Coke at $8 62½@$8 75, gold. We quote: Charcoal Plates at $10 75@$11 25; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$10 25; Coke, $8 25@$8 75; Coke Terne, $7@$8 75, gold, ₱ box....Zinc dull and nominal.

MOLASSES—Dull within the previous range.

NAILS—Have been held with rather more firmness within the previous range, but not active.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin in less request, but held with firmness; Strained to good Strained quoted at $2 80@$2 85; sales, 300 bbls. Strained, small [illegible], at $2 75 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar, unchanged....Spirits Turpentine, dull and weak; sales, 57 bbls. at 50c.; closing with Merchantable quoted at 49½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet since our last, on the basis of 7⅛c.@7¼c. in bulk....Refined has been held more firmly, with a fair demand noted. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. standard at 15c., quoted at 14⅞c.@15c.; 4,270 bbls. high test at 15¾c.@16c.; and 2,000 bbls. standard, for first half of May, at 17c. At Philadelphia, Refined quoted at 15⅛c. for early, and 15½c. for March delivery, on a quiet market....Refined, in cases, 21c.@21½c....Naphtha, 8¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted lower, on a moderately active movement. [illegible] Sales have been reported for early delivery of 250 bbls. new Western Mess at $16; with Western Prime Mess quoted at $14 87½@$15, and extra Prime at $13 75@$13 87½ ₱ bbl. And for forward delivery of new Western Mess, 1,000 bbls. March options, at $15 75@$15 85; 500 bbls., May, $16 12½; and 250 bbls., June, at $16 25 ₱ bbl....Cut-meats quiet, and held more steadily. Sales reported of 50 bxs. Bellies at 9¼c. ₱ lb., on private terms; 12,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12 lbs. averages, at 9¼c.; 2,000 lbs. Smoked Bellies, at 10c.; with Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., quoted at 10½c.@11c., and Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, at 6⅜c. ₱ lb....Dressed Hogs in moderate request, with City quoted at 7¾c.@7⅞c., and Western at 6¾c.@7¼c., the latter an extreme....Bacon less active, but essentially unaltered as to values; sales 150 bxs. City Long Clear, part at 8⅝c. Western do. at 8¾c., now held higher; 520 bxs. Short Clear at 9 3-16c.@8⅝c., and 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, [illegible]....Lard has been in good demand, and Western product, for early delivery, which has been wanted for refining purposes, has been quoted 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. higher. City product also quoted stronger, though quiet. Speculative dealings less extensive. Sales for early delivery embrace 1,100 tcs. Western Steam at 9⅝c.@9¾c., closing at 9⅝c. for Prime; small lots of Western Kettle at 9⅞c.@10c.; 100 tcs. City Steam at 9⅜c.; 50 tcs. do. Kettle at 9⅞c., and 500 tcs. No. 1, at 9⅜c.@9¼c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 750 tcs., February options, at 9⅝c.; 1,750 tcs., March, 9⅝c., closing at 9⅝c.@9 11-16c.; 1,250 tcs., April, at 9⅞c.; and 500 tcs., May, at 9¾c....Beef in request in a jobbing way, within the previous range....Of Beef Hams 120 bbls. sold in lots at steady rates....Butter in comparatively good demand at firm prices....Cheese held with confidence though less active, especially for export.

RICE—Has been in slack demand within the previous range. Carolina quoted at $7 25@$8 75 for common to choice; Louisiana, common to strictly choice, at $7@$8 50; Rangoon at $7 25@$7 50, gold, in bond, and $3 65, gold, in bond, and Patna at $7 50@$7 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been less sought after, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Very quiet at 6¼c., gold.

SOAP—Trade has been fair in a jobbing way, but otherwise quiet. Prices steady. Castile quoted at 9½c.@9¾c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c.; and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw firm and in fair demand; quotations as in our last. Sales include 950 hhds. and 100 bxs. Centrifugal at 8¾c.; 384 hhds. and 30 bxs. Martinique at 7 13-16c.; and 10,298 bags Manila at 7⅝c. ₱ lb. Refined in good request at full rates.

SPICES—Have been rather sparingly dealt in, but have been held with confidence; Mace quoted firm at $1 25@$1 28; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 06@$1 07½; Cassia at 25c.@25½c.; Cloves at 50c.; East India Pepper at 22½c.@22¼c.; White Pepper at 31½c.@32c.; Pimento at 12⅜c.@12¼c.; Ginger at 11⅛c.@11¼c., gold.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow active at full prices; sales equal to 290,000 lbs. fair to prime at 7¾c.@7⅞c....Of Stearine, 175 tcs. fair to strictly prime, sold at 9c.@9⅛c....And of Grease, 300 tcs. within the range of 6¼c.@7c. ₱ lb. for Yellow to White.

TEAS—Inactive; quotations unchanged; 600 half-chests Green sold on private terms.

WHISKY—Quoted higher, and in good demand; sales, 490 bbls. at $1@$1 01, mostly at $1 01 ₱ gallon. Of Alcohol 150 bbls. were reported sold at $1 90 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The offerings have been less active. The demand for accommodation has been moderate. Rates have not varied materially. The offerings of Produce were mostly of Grain, Cotton, Flour, and Bacon. In the way of charters a restricted movement was reported. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade was comparatively scarce, and held firmly. Vessels suited to the Grain trade were rather more sought after....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 1,200 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and by steam, 300 bales Cotton at ⅜d., as it runs; 5,000 bales do. (through freight) at ½d. ₱ lb.; 300 bxs. Bacon at 45s. ₱ ton; 17,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ₱ bushel. Also, a British bark, 297 tons, with Sugar and Cotton, reported from Aracaju, at 40s., and a British brig, 331 tons, with do. and do., from do., at 40s. and ¾d.; and a British bark, 271 tons, with general cargo, reported from Bahia, at £665....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 9⅝d.@10⅛d. ₱ bushel....For the British Channel and orders, a British schooner, 237 tons, with Sugar reported from Bahia, at 40s.; and a British brig, [illegible] tons, with Tobacco from do. at 45s....For Glasgow, by steam, 3,500 bbls. Flour at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 6,000 bushels Grain at 11½d. ₱ bushel; 300 bxs. Bacon at 50s.; 50 bbls. Apples, 500 bags Oil-cake, and 1,000 bales Cotton on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 24,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk or bags, shippers' option, at 11½d. ₱ bushel....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 482 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 7s. ₱ bbl. to the United Kingdom, with option of the Continent at the usual addition of 1s. ₱ cwt., and an Austrian bark, 803 tons, hence, with about 4,300 quarters Grain, reported at 8s. ₱ quarter....For Rotterdam, by steam, 100 pks. Lard at 50s., and a Norwegian bark, 382 tons, hence, with about 2,900 quarters Grain at 8s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Elsinore and orders, a German bark, 384 tons, (at Fortress Monroe,) with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms, quoted at 7s. 4½d.@7s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, a Norwegian bark, 501 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Bremen, by steam, 375 bales Cotton, 7,500 bushels Rye and Corn, 1,000 pks. Tobacco, 200 bbls. Pork, and 1,600 pks. Merchandise at equal to current market rates; also a German bark, 817 tons, hence, with about 5,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 4½d., and with option of Hamburg, at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and a British bark, 401 tons, with Sugar, reported from Bahia, at £500....For Marseilles, [illegible] 1,000 tcs. Lard at 47s. 6d.; 1,800 bxs. Bacon at 28s. 6d., and 4,000 [illegible] at 32s. 6d....For the Mediterranean, an American bark, 357 tons, hence, with about 12,000 cases Petroleum, reported on private terms....For Genoa, a British brig, 192 tons, with general cargo, reported from Bahia, at £700....For Stockholm, a German bark, 425 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Bacon, &c., on private terms, quoted at 50s.@52s. 6d. [illegible] ships, 1,284, 1,231, 1,199, and 1,046 tons, with Linseed and Saltpetre, reported from Calcutta, at [illegible] $7, and [illegible] at $11 and $8.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1874.

Trade in Beeves was fair, this forenoon, prices ranged from 8½c.@13c. ₱ lb., to dress 56 lbs. to the cwt., to 56 to 59 lbs. to the cwt., net. Twenty head of Milch Cows came to hand this forenoon, and, [illegible], were all sold wholesale on private terms; there was a demand for good quality Milch Cows. Veals and grass Calves remained unquoted. Sheep sold freely from 5½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; [illegible] Lambs from 8c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs sold on Tuesday afternoon from $5 56¼@$5 75 ₱ cwt.; [illegible] 7⅞c. ₱ lb.; Western dressed from 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. The Hog trade is dull, and the feeling in all of its branches is downward.

SALES.

The firm of Morris Waixel & Co. had 829 head of horned Cattle on sale, which were sold as follows: D. Waixel sold 34 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., weights from [illegible] cwt.; 76 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., [illegible]; 15 good Illinois Steers at 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; Goldschmidt sold 48 generally fair Illinois Steers from 10⅜c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 16 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, [illegible] ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 33 Missouri Steers from fair to good, at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 8 cwt. H. Meyers sold 32 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., [illegible] W. E. Dudley sold 100 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@11c. ₱ lb., [illegible] S. Schuster sold 172 fair Illinois Steers [illegible] Morris, Fuller & Co. [illegible]

[illegible]

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 247 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,350 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 525 Ohio Sheep, weight 45,740 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 170 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,470 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb. [illegible]

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, [illegible] 53 State Sheep, [illegible] 630 Sheep, mixed lot, weight 48,000 lbs. [illegible] 199 State Sheep, weight 17,450 lbs. [illegible] 1,082 State Sheep, weight 102,760 lbs. [illegible] 111 Canada Sheep, weight 12,460 lbs. [illegible] 123 State Lambs, weight 9,660 lbs. [illegible] State Lambs, weight 4,730 lbs. [illegible]

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

Snowden & McConville report trade in good quality Beef fair, [illegible] J. V. Thurston reports [illegible] dressed Texan Steers, [illegible] in City-dressed Mutton fair [illegible] O'Shea from [illegible] Taylor & Cummins report [illegible] country-dressed Veal [illegible] from Detroit, [illegible] Western Dressed Mutton, [illegible] State Pigs, [illegible] Western Dressed Hogs, [illegible] in Hogs in West Washington Market closed weak.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Feb. 9, 1874, 943 head of horned Cattle, 12,512 Sheep, 240 Calves, 7,875 Hogs, 31 Horses—all on the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City. Cattle on the West Fortieth Street Hog Yards. [illegible] Fortieth Street Sheep Yards, for yesterday and to-day 1,702 Sheep, 5,882 Hogs. Fresh arrivals for yesterday, 250 Sheep, 20 Cows. Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove, 1,440 head of horned Cattle, 1,245 Sheep, 2,806 Hogs. Of the Sheep, 3 cars were consigned to J. N. Pidcock, fresh in market at noon, and held on sale.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

ANOTHER SIDE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the discussion of the relations of the railways to the public, now going on, it is desirable that all sides should be heard; since by a comparison of views it may be possible that a solution of the problem will be arrived at which shall do justice to all, reconciling conflicting interests.

It seems to be admitted that the railways are of much service to the country; that they can, under certain circumstances, be managed so as to insure a fair return to their owners, without any oppression of their patrons; and that, although they have been granted extraordinary, perhaps unreasonable, privileges and freedom from control, yet they have not, on the other hand, received the consideration and protection, in some respects, which they deserve, and which the public good requires.

For some of the railroad evils from which we suffer the public itself is alone responsible. If a railway is built in an imprudent manner, at too large a cost, where it can have no business, and is afterward not operated as a first-class railway at the lowest known rates for transportation, who is to blame? The question can best be answered by a glance at the methods by which the great mass of unproductive lines have been built during the past few years, methods so profitable to a few as to have acquired in the Western States almost a monopoly of the business of railway construction. This is the way it is done. An enterprising gentleman, who has had some small experience as a contractor or as a Director in earlier railways, observes upon the map an unoccupied piece of territory across which a diagonal road might be built, giving accommodation to certain communities now without any railway facilities. He agitates in the county newspapers the great importance of this scheme; associates with himself certain adventurous spirits of position in the selected community as Directors, organizing a corporation under the General Railroad law of the State; has himself elected President; is hailed by this community as a great capitalist, devoting himself and his fortune to the development of their earthly paradise, and proceeds to their exploitation.

The enormous benefits which railway communication will confer upon any region cannot be exaggerated; but the cost and mystery of affording such privileges may be, and are, very much magnified by the railway magnate. He exacts from this people that they shall give him money enough to prepare the road for the iron; secures the right of way for nothing, by running several lines through rival sections of the country; and then calls in the services of the engraver to produce the most elegant mortgage bond which has yet been seen upon the market. These sold, in numbers sufficient to procure the lightest rails and a thin equipment of locomotives and cars, the great thoroughfare is completed, and the opening of it for business is celebrated by the population along its route, and especially at the termini, with joyous festivities. The road is done! There are no stations, no fences, no ballast, no masonry; but communication is established from one terminus to the other. The new line can at least *cut rates*; so it goes into fierce competition, in order to make a market for itself among the older lines, whose prosperity is threatened by such disturbing conduct. One or the other has to buy the new road, paying the outside price for "two streaks of rust and a right of way." The railway magnate pockets the gifts in aid of the enterprise, made by towns, counties, and individuals, and moves on to "fresh fields and pastures new." The unfortunate purchasing company finds its new line a symbol only, requiring about as much to be expended to prepare the road for use in an economical manner as would have been necessary at the first. The location of the line and the gradients adopted having been fixed with a view to the smallest first cost, the result is a perpetual tax upon the traffic.

Now for this humbuggery and want of common sense, are the railways alone responsible? At least two hundred millions of dollars have been squandered in the reward of such railway magnates as are here described; the sum is represented in bonds, upon which some one has promised to pay the interest, and of which some one must lose the principal. This waste might have been avoided, if the roads had been built by responsible corporations, with money, instead of by the exploiters, with brass. I shall not enlarge upon the rings formed when corporations undertake any [illegible] work; they are the theme of the moral reformers, (Judges Davis & Co.,) rather than of the political economist; certainly their existence in railway management is not a vice of the railway system, but of the social system.

Our railway is at last built and sold to a responsible company. In order that it may be profitably worked, it must be operated at the minimum of cost; and all the forces of society ought to aid the enterprise, which is so entirely for the advantage of the community in which it has become the means of communication with the rest of the world. Every person upon the line has a direct interest in having the road pay, and pay well. Unless it does pay, the outlay upon it and the service of trains must be meagre; the larger its resources, the more can the company afford to expend in providing the best accommodations. So, too, every person has a direct interest in the safety of the trains, not only because it is cheaper to run safely, but because all have an interest in the safety of life and property. Yet, in this country, where are more miles of railway than in any other; where, too, they are exposed to more dangers from natural causes, perhaps, than in any other, we have scarcely provided the most obvious and necessary legal protection for them. Much attention has been paid to the protection of others' property from injury by the railways, which is right; but very little has been done to prevent the destruction of railroad property by others, which is not right. For instance, the law requires that railways shall be fenced, (I refer to the Western and Southern States,) but it does not require that animals shall be kept within the fences. The largest beeves roam the highways and repose upon the railway crossings, which are generally elevated somewhat above the surrounding plains, so that the wind is felt more there, and they become the favorite haunts of the luxurious cattle of the neighborhood. As a consequence, the newspapers regularly chronicle as accidents the certain destruction of lives and property which must ensue if the beasts lie down. Are the railways solely responsible?

In that seething, tumultuous country of France, where the people do not know how to govern themselves, I find that so long ago as 1854 the Minister of the Interior addressed to the Prefects the circular upon this subject, of which I annex a translation: "Accidents have been occasioned upon the railways, by reason of the introduction to their vicinity of animals which, in the absence or deficiency of surveillance by their guardians, have broken the fences and have got upon the road. It is important, in the interest of order and of safety, which you will appreciate, to prevent, so far as possible, the return of similar occurrences, and, to this end, to remind the proprietors bordering upon the railways, who allow their beasts to be pastured in their immediate neighborhood, that they must take care that their animals shall be attentively guarded, and that they are personally responsible for the damages which may be produced by the invasion of their animals upon the railways." I am informed by travelers in France that derailments from cattle upon the track are unheard of.

The railways of this country are the favorite highways of the tramps; they form the shortest route between towns; their surfaces are drier than the highways; few persons who go afoot ever choose any other path. The consequent destruction of life is enormous; greater in the aggregate, I believe, than from any other cause connected with railways; and each death is announced in the neighboring newspaper as "another railroad murder;" but are the railways the parties responsible?

Railway managers, who know the annoyance and anxiety experienced from this cause by locomotive runners, who cannot tell whether they will kill a fellow-creature the next minute or not; or who consider merely the expense of furnishing coffins and Coroner's juries for these victims of imprudence, would very soon prohibit the public from entering upon the track, as is done in England and in Europe, if they made the laws; but a suggestion of a law by a railway manager is fatal to it; he can only be aiming at an interference with the liberties of the people.

Another, probably the most serious of all the dangers which threaten life and property upon railways in this country, is that of railways crossing each other at the same grade; such crossings being multiplied yearly by the building of diagonal lines as the population increases.

Penal statutes, and the most earnest efforts of managers to enforce them, cannot secure the certain stopping of heavy trains at these places, under all conditions of slippery tracks or defective brakes, and there is no place where destruction of human lives is more threatening. Any considerable railway has from ten to twenty of these "imminent deadly breaches" upon its line, with constant trains already thundering by. What results must we not anticipate when traffic shall have doubled again, as it does in every five or six years?

Yet our legislators and State conventions have just adopted the following, as the conclusion of their consideration of the matter: "Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad"—without a word of regulation as to safety. Are the railways or the people responsible for this state of affairs? Experience would dictate the absolute prohibition of any crossing at grade to be built hereafter; and provision for the conversion of all those now existing into over and under crossings, at the joint expense of the companies concerned.

Suppose, however, that a railway manager were to suggest legislation of this character! Could it be suspected that he had in view any purpose but the protection of his own monopoly against interference?

Again, returning to the charge that the law does not protect the railways, as it ought to do, it will be found that there is no protection for the companies against the carelessness or neglect of employés. In a case of gross disobedience of orders and the consequent death of several persons, the guilty parties were arrested; but it was found on examination of the statutes of Ohio, where the offense was committed, that the law provided no punishment; it was not an indictable offense. So it will be found in almost every State; the only remedy for carelessness, neglect or disobedience, is in the discharge of the offender from the service of the company. This evil is not the sin of the railways! The fact is, in this new country, things have been allowed to go along very much as chance and good luck have contrived, no person giving that consideration to the ruling of affairs which is demanded by the prodigious interests now concerned.

The proper laws and regulations for this new system of commerce, the railway system, cannot be framed by men who are ignorant of its needs; it requires protection and guardianship as well as to be guarded against. In England and in Europe experts in railway management have been consulted, by Parliamentary inquiry and by circulars, concerning the effect and desirability of proposed legislation; and the result is the better and more perfect railway system which exists there; so, if it were possible for a Committee on Railways in a State Legislature to conceive that there are things in railway management which they *do not* understand, but upon which they could obtain information from experienced persons, we might hope that the railways and society, or, rather, the interests of both, might be reconciled here, as they have been elsewhere. And because at the present moment the wisest of most States are gathered together in their legislative halls and are busy in endeavors to reform the railways, I have ventured this suggestion of the good which may possibly be derived from a consultation with those who have made the needs of railways the study of their lives.

ARCHIMEDES STEVENSON.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31, 1874.

THE WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIAL SOCIETY.

The Women's Educational Social Society is the self-explanatory name of an association which, as many of our readers are aware, holds regular weekly meetings at Plimpton Hall, corner of Stuyvesant and Ninth streets. At these meetings topics of general interest are freely discussed, the subject matter of consideration at each meeting, however, usually being that touched upon in the paper which may be read by one of the members present. The society aspires to become a practical body in time, and to exert an influence. Such questions as refer to the proper education of children, the recognition of the moral and spiritual influence of woman in this work in the schools, and her right to positions of importance in connection therewith, receive particularly earnest attention. After an existence of two years the association finds itself prospering, and a continuation of interest is evidenced. At the meeting held Tuesday afternoon there was a good attendance of members. The chair was occupied by Mrs. C. M. Weathersby, Vice President of the society. After the transaction of routine business, an interesting paper on "Corporal Punishment" was read by Mrs. L. M. Bronson, who holds a professorship in the Women's Free College, in this City. The subject had been carefully investigated by the writer, both in its relation to the home and the school, and the reading of the paper was heard with satisfaction by the members present, most of whom were mothers, and many teachers. The reader spoke of the conscientious belief held by some persons that obedience should be enforced by the coercive measure of corporal punishment and that the fear of the rod is the great incentive to the virtues. Whereas this mistaken idea in its enforcement was the cause of a belligerent and morbid spirit in children, the evil fruits of which were not confined to childhood but manifested themselves in after life. If the barbarities of the whipping-post excited indignation, why should there be less feeling against the infliction of punishment upon the bodies of weak, frail children. The idea entertained by parents that they own their children could not be received as an excuse for their brutality; nor should the power of rude treatment be committed into the hands of teachers. No record exists of the nervous diseases and physical weakness resulting from the administration of corporal punishment during the rearing of boys and girls; but such cases are appallingly numerous. Physiology teaches that the human body is the temple of the living spirit, and that it should be sacredly guarded from injury and abuses of all kinds. By undue severity toward a child God's divine plan of creation may be disarranged, and genius thwarted from its intended development. The physical effects of corporal punishment are small in comparison with the moral injury resulting from the same cause. Cruelty engenders cruelty, and fear of punishment begets deceit and falsehood. The object of our common schools should be to furnish the country with intelligent and moral citizens; and these places of instruction should not be tribunals, nor should teachers be executioners. The law of love being the divine law, more faith should be put in its efficacy. Children should not only not be whipped, but they should be taught the sacredness of their own bodies, and to respect the bodies of others. The golden rule of doing unto others as they would be done by, should be a golden rod of correction in the hands of teachers.

At the conclusion of the reading of the paper, the subject matter was quite generally discussed. The opinions of all who spoke were in favor of the use of proper moral suasion in guiding children, and the abolition of corporal punishment from the school-room and the home. Moral suasion should by no means be construed into meaning a neglect of children, but a continual, conscientious watching of children, and the endeavor to inspire confidence and love. The advantages to be derived from the establishment of kindergartens were generally admitted to be great.

The anti-liquor movement in the West, inaugurated by women, was favorably commented upon. Previous to the adjournment of the meeting, the lady presiding announced that a paper on the subject of "Kindergartens" would be read at the meeting on Wednesday afternoon of next week. Visitors are admitted to all meetings.

THE MENHADEN FISHERY OFF LONG ISLAND.

Some interesting statistics regarding the Menhaden or Mossbunker fisheries of Gardiner's and Peconic Bays have recently been compiled by Mr. Benjamin H. Sisson, Inspector of Customs at Greenport, Long Island, at the request of Mr. Spencer F. Baird, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries for the United States. From it is learned that the number of the fish taken in these two bays in 1873 was about 60,000,000; by purse-nets, 50,000,000, and shore-seines and other nets, 10,000,000. The purse-nets are from 900 to 1,000 feet long and 100 feet deep; the gill-nets are 60 to 500 feet long and 10 feet deep, and the shore-seines are one-half to three-fourths of a mile long by 20 to 30 feet deep. Generally about nine hands manage each vessel engaged in the fishery, including the cook. The fish are landed at different factories and converted into oil and guano, (scrap,) and some are delivered in a raw state to the farmers to be used on the land for manure. At the present time there are ten factories in operation in this district for the conversion of these fish into oil and scrap, each doing a fair business and giving employment to a large number of people. Something like $500,000 is invested in this district alone. Among the owners are D. D. Wells & Sons, Sterling & Co., Hawkins Brothers, H. Corwin & Co., Fithian & Horton, Vail, Benjamin & Co.; Benj. Payne, Green & Co.; B. C. Cartwright & Co., and floating factories are owned by Capt. Geo. F. Tuthill (the Falcon,) and Capt. T. Frank Price (the Ranger.) The gross amount of oil made annually at each factory is from 10,000 to 60,000 gallons, and a well-appointed factory can work up about 200,000 fish per week. As a rule, the northern fish yield more than those of more southern latitudes. The least amount of oil yielded is one-half gallon per thousand fish, in the Spring and late in the Fall; and the greatest amount is twenty-two gallons per thousand, in September and October. The menhaden fishery was made a regular business first in the year 1850, when D. D. Wells & Son started the first factory. The business has ever since been gradually increasing, there being a constant demand for the oil in painting, tanning, making rope, lubricating, and adulterating. The principal markets are New-York, Boston, and Europe. It is the opinion of all engaged in the business that the large quantities taken yearly causes no perceptible diminution in their numbers.

THE UNCLEANED STREETS.

THE WORK DONE UNDER FORMER SYSTEMS—THE WORK LEFT UNDONE BY THE PRESENT BUREAU—THE WAY THE MEN ARE PAID.

The state of the streets in this crisis of the history of the Police Department's Scavenger Bureau will not do much to convince the members of the Legislative Investigating Committee of the efficiency of that peculiar arm of the Municipal service. And perhaps, after all, the mountains of mud-encircled snow that border the thoroughfares are doing the Police Board a kindness by concealing the dirt that underlies them, so that it is a question of doubt whether it would be to their advantage for the snow to disappear rapidly. The Street-cleaning Bureau does not deem it any part of its duty to clear away snow, yet the records will show that even at a time when the streets of New-York were cleaned by private contractors, they were compelled to remove snow in some instances, and they neither received nor expended half a million of dollars in the year in doing it. At the time when "Frank" Boole had the contract, he was required to keep Broadway clear of snow as well as of dirt, and the duty was performed faithfully. The street-sweeping machines at present in use on Broadway and the avenues were introduced and managed at that time by George Middleton, and just before or about the time a snow-fall ceased the machines were put to work and plowed and swept the snow to the sides of the street in long banks. A brigade of men followed with shovels and heaped the snow, and immediately after these came a number of cartmen who carried it away. Broadway, more than any other street in the City, needs the removal of snow. In the avenues where the street railroads run the plowing of snow off the tracks renders wagon traffic tolerably feasible, and every citizen is aware that to-day it is easier and pleasanter to cross the Bowery or any other thoroughfare through which street-cars travel than it is to cross Broadway—the great highway of the Metropolis—where the muddy, half-slushy snow is a foot deep on the level. The fact is that the old private contractors were sometimes, a dozen years ago, put to tests which, if applied to the present Street-cleaning Bureau, would wreck the whole concern. In 1863 the famous Hackley street-cleaning contract was in existence, and an effort was made by certain interested parties to have the contract broken so as to relet it. Several devices failed, but at last a desperate expedient was resorted to. The Board of Aldermen at that time was also *ex officio* the Board of Public Health, and the contract was subject, in some measure, to its decrees. Through some influence brought to bear on them they passed a resolution which censured the contractor somewhat, and required that the whole City be thoroughly swept and cleaned within twenty-four hours, under penalty of a forfeiture of the contract. The limited time was to date from the following day about noon. The contractor had two lively Superintendents, Middleton and Bliss, and they were notified of what was required of them. It was the Summer time, and plenty of labor was to be had, and the Superintendents hired every coal-cart, dirt-cart, or other suitable vehicle that was available, and went to work day and night during that twenty-four hours. Hercules in his Augean stable job was nowhere for the time, and at the end of the twenty-four hours the City was cleaner in every part than it has ever been since. The task was accomplished and the contract was saved. The narration of these facts may, perhaps, serve to show Mr. Charlick's Scavenger Bureau that a great deal can be achieved by some men when emergency requires it. At present this elaborate official bureau does not attempt to clean a single street of the entire City. The only service performed is that of sweeping some of the street crossings, and in nearly every instance it was found by the reporter, in making a tour of inspection yesterday, that the snow and slush were carried back on the crossings by passing vehicles about as fast as the sweepers brushed it away. In many places, at street corners, the workmen were busy with shovels and bamboo "push-brooms," forcing the snow and mud into the culverts of the sewers, in quantities that certainly will not improve the efficiency of the sewerage system of the City.

The reporter conversed with some of these scavengers in various wards to ascertain, in view of the expenditure of $110,833 last month, how many days the laborers had been employed. In the First Ward a sweeper stated that he had worked two days, and that none of the men whom he had met had had more than five days' work. In the Second Ward two of the sweepers told the reporter that they had made three days' work during January. In the Third Ward the reporter accosted an Italian, but the man could not understand the questions addressed to him. In the Sixth Ward it was found that none of the men had made more than two days' work in the month. In the Eighth Ward an Italian scavenger said he had worked last month, but could not tell how many complete days he had made, as there were some fractional parts of days, and he didn't know how many days he would be paid for. When the reporter asked him if he had worked three or four days, he replied: "Yes, eight days; ten days." He thought no man in the ward had made more pay than he had. The reporter visited also the Ninth, Fourteenth, Fourth, and Seventh Wards with substantially the same results, excepting that none of the men reported having had more than five or six days' work, some one or two days, and a few of them half a day. It was stated by all of them, also, that they have not yet been paid for January, though the warrants for that $110,833 were drawn on the Controller some nine days since. Several of the sweepers informed the reporter that it was the custom of the bureau in paying the men off to deduct odd cents in all cases from their pay. The rate is $1 50 per day, but if a man is paid for one and three-quarter days' work, instead of receiving $2 63 he receives the even $2 60, and "Goodness knows," said one of the men, "what becomes of all their odd cents that's kept back from the men. I suppose somebody gets it, and it's more nor I'd be able to earn in six months." When the reporter asked him if he never protested against it, the man said he had no chance to protest against anything; that his money was tossed to him in an envelope, and he was ordered to touch a pen which the clerk holds; the clerk writes the man's name as his receipt for his pay, and somebody calls out the next name, and there is no chance to say a word. If they did say a word, they would, of course, be dropped from the rolls.

AVOIDING CREDITORS.

THE CONSEQUENCES TO THE DEBTOR AND HIS ATTORNEY—INTERESTING CASE.

A case in which Milton A. Goodenough was plaintiff and William H. Spencer defendant, and which has now been decided on appeal in Supreme Court, General Term, involves questions of importance in regard to the frequent attempts of debtors to place their property beyond reach of their creditors, and the disastrous consequences of such a course, in this instance not only to the debtor but to the attorney who advised him in the premises. The record shows, and the court so states, that on the 1st of March, 1870, the defendant (Spencer) executed and delivered to Samuel Stevens, then his attorney and counsel in legal proceedings, a bill of sale of household furniture, horses, cattle, sheep, wagons, harness, grain, and hay, then being in and about his house in the town of York, Livingston County, in this State. The consideration recited in the bill of sale was $5,000, paid by the defendant to him "in certain counsel fees and moneys for legal services due, or to become due, in certain matters at the date of the bill of sale in the hands of the vendee, including suits at law and other matters of adjustment, counsel, and advice, disbursements, and moneys paid, laid out, and expended, costs and charges, and other good and valuable consideration." The property included in the bill of sale was of the value of $5,000, and, at the time of its execution and delivery, the defendant (Spencer) owed the vender (Stevens) not exceeding $400; but that sum was found to form no portion of the actual consideration for which the bill of sale was given. The defendant (Spencer) was then in embarrassed circumstances, and was about to be examined on supplementary proceedings taken on a judgment recovered against him. And at the suggestion of Stevens, his attorney and counsel, he executed and delivered the bill of sale to him, in order to prevent the property referred to in it from being appropriated by his creditors to the payment of their debts, upon the agreement on the part of Stevens that he would transfer it again to him (Spencer) after the latter's financial difficulties had been overcome. After the execution and delivery of the bill of sale Spencer remained in undisturbed possession of the property mentioned in it, as it was understood between the parties to it that he should at the time it was delivered, and used and enjoyed it as his own.

About the 12th of August 1873, Stevens procured from Goodenough, the plaintiff in the action, the sum of $2,500, delivering to him at the same time the bill of sale and an accompanying assignment of the same. This assignment was absolute in its form, but Goodenough, by an agreement made on the day following, engaged to reassign the bill of sale, on or before the 1st of November following, on receipt of $3,000.

During Spencer's examination on supplementary proceedings, he testified that he had conveyed his personal property to his counsel, Samuel Stevens, for services. Before Goodenough took the assignment of the bill of sale he was informed that the defendant had given that testimony. But it appeared on trial, according to the conclusion of the Referee, that the statement was made under the suggestion and advice of the defendant's attorney and counsel the vendee in the bill of sale. Before the assignment of the bill of sale the plaintiff was advised that he could safely purchase the same, and by so doing would acquire title to the property described in it. Goodenough took the assignment, relying on that advice, and upon the evidence given concerning it upon the supplementary examination, and the statement contained in the bill of sale itself, believing that by doing so he would acquire a good title to the property described and mentioned in it. At the time of the assignment it was orally agreed between Goodenough and Stevens that the former should not interfere with the property for a period of sixty days, he being at the same time informed by Stevens that he was Spencer's attorney and counsel; that he had been employed by him in various suits and other matters, for which Spencer owed him a large sum of money, and that the bill of sale was given for such services, and was regular and proper. He also informed Goodenough that the property was in the possession of the defendant at his farm in Livingston County, and had continued so since the execution of the bill of sale; all of which was communicated before he took the bill of sale. Proof was also given from which it was found that Goodenough had no knowledge or notice of the real state of the transaction as it existed between Spencer and Stevens.

Upon demand being made by Goodenough for possession of the property, Spencer refused to deliver it, and this action was brought for the recovery of its possession. The Referee reported in favor of the defendant, and from the judgment entered upon the report, Goodenough, the plaintiff, took this appeal. The court sustains the judgment, holding that there was surrounding the assignment to Goodenough by Stevens, certain circumstances which prevented Goodenough taking an indefeasible title as an innocent purchaser; among others, the fact that at the time of such assignment the property was still in the possession of the original owner, Spencer; also the fact that he (Goodenough) contracted that it should so remain for a period of sixty days after the assignment.

Upon the conduct of Spencer and his attorney, Stevens, Judge Daniels, in delivering the opinion of the court, comments as follows:

"Although the character of the transaction, which resulted in the execution and delivery of the bill of sale from the defendant to his attorney and counsel, was in dispute upon the trial, the evidence was sufficient to justify the Referee in the conclusion he adopted concerning it, and for that reason that conclusion must now be accepted as exhibiting the transaction in its true light. It was, in brief, a transfer made by an embarrassed client to his attorney and counsel, under the advice and suggestion of the latter, without any actual consideration, but for the purpose of having the property held by him for the sole use and enjoyment of the defendant so long as it was in danger of being seized by his creditors for the payment of their debts, and after that danger had been successfully avoided, restoring the formal title again to the defendant, and that intention appears to have been observed until the vendee undertook to transfer the property to the plaintiff for the consideration he received for so doing, on the assurance that the bill of sale was regular and proper. By the statutes of the State, a transfer of property made by a debtor for the purpose of withholding it from the satisfaction of the lawful demands of his creditors is prohibited; and the person who receives, as well as the one who transfers the title for the promotion of such a design, are both rendered so far criminal as to be guilty of a misdemeanor, (3 R. S., 5th ed., 971, sec. 3.) In the consummation of this transaction both parties to it involved themselves in the guilt of this offense, and the vendee cannot shield himself from its consequences by reason of the circumstances that its commission arose out of the advice sought for his protection by an embarrassed or insolvent client. No attorney or counsel has the right in the discharge of professional duties to involve his client by his advice in a violation of the laws of the State. And when he does so, he becomes implicated in the client's guilt, when, by following the advice, a crime against the laws of the State is committed. The fact that he acts in the capacity and under the privileges of counsel, does not exonerate him from the well-founded legal principle which renders all persons who advise or direct the commission of crime, guilty of the crime committed by compliance with the advice or in conformity with the direction which may be given."

Upon the foregoing state of facts, as they appeared upon the record of the case on appeal, Chief Justice Davis has directed an order of the General Term to be entered, and a copy thereof served upon the attorney referred to, Samuel Stevens, to show cause before the court, at its next session, on the first Monday of March next, why his name should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys and counsellers of the court.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Second term begins Feb. 1.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

FOR BOYS.
MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Second half year begins Feb. 1. First-class school. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address
M. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.
Drawing, water-color, and oil painting. N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place, bet. 12th and 13th sts.

HOLLIDAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,277 Broadway.
A High School for Boys. Apply for circular.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—The next session of this well-known institution will open Feb. 2. A few vacancies to fill.
Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, D. D., President.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

HALF YEAR COMMENCES AND NEW classes are formed at Claverack College and Hudson River Inst. Feb. 2. 20 instructors. Military drill for gentlemen and Dio Lewis' gymnastics for ladies. Drill hall 80x60. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.
Long and most favorably known. Next term begins Feb. 16, 1874. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT, NO. 7 EAST 42D ST., has formed classes for ladies wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of the International Academy for travel and study in Europe.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Spring and Summer session commences Feb. 9.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address
HENRY W. SIGLAR.

PIANO, FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH rapidly taught by a lady of experience; terms moderate. Address G. P., No. 56 South 5th av.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

A LADY TEACHER IS WANTED FOR THE second position in a flourishing school; a good knowledge of the English branches is necessary; of French and German desirable. Address H. A., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIence, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Desks, Seats, and other furniture required for the new school building on Lexington av., between 68th and 69th sts.

Also, at the same time and place, sealed proposals will be received for the steam-heating apparatus, for said school building.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

JAMES W. FARR,
J. CROSBY BROWN,
ALBERT KLAMROTH,
R. W. TOWNSEND,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
Committee on Normal Schools.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1874.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1874.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of March, 1874, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:

12,000 bushels STATE OATS.
250 tons TIMOTHY HAY.
65 tons HAND-THRASHED STRAW.
5 tons SHORTS.
7 tons MIDDLINGS.
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the oats, hay, straw, shorts, and middlings on the wharf at West Point, N. Y. To be delivered on or before the 1st day of April, 1874.

J. M. MARSHALL, Lieutenant Fourth Artillery,
A. A. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR PIG-LEAD.

Sealed proposals for one hundred and fifty (150) tons of pig-lead will be received by the Department of Public Works until one (1) o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, Feb. 21, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER, BEST meat, fruit, and ice preserver. Trade supplied. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Samaria, Saturday, Feb. 7
Calabria, Wed'day, Feb. 11	Hecla, Saturday, Feb. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Feb. 18	Marathon, Sat'day, Feb. 21
*Russia, Wedn'day, Feb. 25	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28
Cuba, Wednesday, March 4	Parthia, Saturday, March 7

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Greatly reduced rates of freight and passage.

The magnificent steamers of this line will leave company's wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York, as follows:

SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. HUDSON, connecting with the splendid new steam-ship COLIMA for San Francisco.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28, ACAPULCO, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with the magnificent steam-ship ARIZONA, Capt. CAVARLY.

Both the above-named steamers will call at Kingston, Jam., on their outward and homeward voyages.

The Captain of the COLON will accompany his passengers through to San Francisco.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco—Cabin, $100 or $110, currency, according to location.
New-York to San Francisco—Steerage, $50 currency.
New-York to Kingston—Cabin, $50 gold; Steerage, $25 gold.

For freight and passage or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.
NOTICE.

The course laid down by these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, March 7, 8 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—Saturday, Feb. 21.
STATE OF VIRGINIA—Saturday, March 7.
STATE OF GEORGIA—Saturday, March 21.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada..Sat., Feb. 14, 3 P. M.	Greece..Sat., Feb. 28, 3 P. M.
Egypt..Sat., Feb. 21, 3 P. M.	Italy..Sat., March 7, 8 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, BRAGG..........Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Feb. 17, 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Feb. 24, 12 M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........March 3, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE..........March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........March 24, 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..........Saturday, Feb. 21
ST. LAURENT..........LACHESNEZ..........Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE..........DAURE..........Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE..........ROUSSAN..........Saturday, April 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CORINTH..........Feb. 20
CLARIBEL..........March 13

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA..........Feb. 17
ATLAS..........March 6

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Feb. 17.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 24.
Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) REED, March 3.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Feb. 12.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 14.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 19
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Feb. 26
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 28
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Office, No. 86 South st.
Drafts for £1 and upward, issued at lowest rates.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:49 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.
NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

PERSONAL.

LEFT HIS HOME ON FEB. 4, JOHN STEFFANY, twelve years of age; was last seen on that day in East New-York. Any one returning him to his father, Joseph Steffany, rear of No. 25 Marion st., will receive $20 reward. He is Italian by birth; speaks good English; plays violin. All expenses will be paid.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. ELDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of N. L. McCready, No. 187 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of November, 1873.
MATILDA A. ELDER, Executrix.
NATHANIEL L. McCREADY, Executor.
n27-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. MARTIN, late of Bayonne, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence Bros., No. 16 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1873.
AMANDA S. MARTIN, Administratrix,
SELLECK Y. ST. JOHN, Administrator.
d4-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ORRIN J. ROSE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of Cochran, McLean & Co., No. 464 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of August, 1873.
PHILANDER STEVENS, Executor.
au21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREDERICK WILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 51 Whitehall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 27, 1873.
HENRY WILLIAMS, Administrator.
au28-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (the store of Gottlob Gunther,) No. 105 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1873.
WILLIAM ZINSSER,
GOTTLOB J. GUNTHER, } Executors.
o16-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA SYMINGTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Symington Watt, No. 124 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1874.
JAMES SYMINGTON,
JAMES SYMINGTON WATT, } Executors, &c.
f5-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD D. LATHROP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 376 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth (8) day of April next.—Dated New-York the 8th day of October, 1873.
o9-law6mTh* WM. C. ENGLE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES CURR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Joseph K. Butler, No. 1½ Charlton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1874.
ANNIE T. CURR, Executrix.
ja15-law6mTh JOSEPH K. BUTLER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 108 East Nineteenth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of November, 1873.
WM. BARTON, Executor.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC SIMMONS, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Isaac Simmons, of County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, in said district, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Thomas D. Hoxsey, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
U. S. Marshal for said district.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. BORROWS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by William B. Borrows, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of February, 1874.
f12-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUST SCHNEIDER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of August Schneider, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DONALD CAMERON and ANDREW J. SCOTT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Donald Cameron, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 22d January, 1874.
j29-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. SCHAFFER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John C. Schaffer, of New-Paltz, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the 26th day of January, A. D. 1874.
DANIEL W. GUERNSEY, Assignee.
ja29-law3wTh.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of the WHITNEY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for the District of New-Jersey, at No. 1 Montgomery street, Jersey City, N. J., Room No. 3, on Wednesday, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
JUSTIN SNOW,
THOMAS N. DALE, } Assignees.
Of the Whitney Sewing-machine Company.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM OSTRANDER, Jr., and JOHN OSTRANDER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Ostrander, Jr., and John Ostrander, of the City of Kingston, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Kingston, N. Y., the 7th day of February, A. D. 1874.
f12-law3wTh G. R. ADAMS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THOMAS ALDRIDGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At Jersey City, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Aldridge, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the district of New-Jersey.
W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
No. 1 Montgomery st., Jersey City, N. J.
ja29-law3wTh*

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New-York, plaintiffs, against EDMUND BELLING, Adolph Levinger, Benjamin C. Hinds, and Jane Hinds, his wife, (so called herein, her real name being unknown to the plaintiffs,) Morris L. Chaim, Ephraim L. Snow, George W. Snow, James Edgar, Alfred Bardell, Josiah E. Dewey, Henry B. Clark, James V. Fenn, defendants.—Summons—for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 14 John st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 24, 1874.
WILLIAM VENVILL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 14 John st.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of January, 1874.
WILLIAM VENVILL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
f12-law6wTh*